THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

PEACE AND WAR.

FIVE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF SUDOWA.

Disastrous and Final Defeat of the Austrians.

Fourteen Thousand Prisoners Captured and Benedek's Army Completely Routed.

Three Austrian Archdukes Wounded and Many Generals and Officers Killed.

Vienna Uncovered to the Prussians

NAPOLEON PROPOSES PEACE

Venetia Ceded to France, and the War Regarded as Ended.

Garibaldi, Wounded, Falls Back.

THE BATTLES IN BOHEMIA.

Storming of Gitschin by the Prussians.

The Fighting at Turnau, Munchengratz, Nachod, Skalitz, and Custozza.

Reports from the Imperial and Crown Princes, Marshal Benedek, and the Newspaper Correspondents.

Invasion of Italy by the Austrians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS AT GITSCHIN.

Marshal Benedek's Retreat.

A despatch from Berlin, of July 3, says:—Authentic intelligence from Bohemia states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of General von Gablenz and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations that he had commenced near Gitschin, and to concentrate his army in a more distant position.

An Austrian Brigade Surprised and Defeated.

A despatch from Gitschin, of July 3, says:—On the evening of the 30th ultimo a Prussian brigade, composed of the 1st Regiment of the Guards and of a regiment of Fusileer Guards, surprised an Austrian brigade and captured a flag and two hundred and fifty prisoners.

The Prussian Reports.

A Berlin despatch of July 2 says:—The following official announcement has been made here:—In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince Federick Charles is looked upon as completely effected. Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits.

HEADQUARTERS DESPATCH.

The following official telegram was received in Berlin from the Prussian headquarters:—To-day the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, where he was received by Prince Frederick Charles.

The streets everywhere showed the traces of the obstinate engagement, which had been continued within the town.

The enemy fled in disorder under cover of the night.

The conduct of the Prussian troops was excellent.

A portion of the Corps of the Guard repeatedly repulsed the charge of the Austrian cavalry without forming square.

The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles have been removed beyond Gitschin.

The junction of the 1st and 2d Army Corps has been completely effected. Austrian prisoners are being continually brought in, and their number already exceeds five thousand.

The Austrian, Hanover, Ramming, and Martine regiments were almost wholly annihilated, and the 18th Jager battalion destroyed to the last man.

PRUSSIAN DENIAL OF AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES.

Gitschin despatches of July 3 say the Vienna telegram of the 28th ult., announcing the loss of eighteen guns by the Prussians, is officially denied.

The Prussians have not lost a single gun, but have captured twenty-four Austrian guns and eight flags.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Despatches from Gitschin of July 2 (evening) say it is estimated that in consequence of all the combats and battles since the 26th of last month, between thirty thousand and forty thousand Austrians have been put *hors de combat*. About fifteen thousand prisoners have been made at the battles of Gitchin, Skalicz, Nachod, and in the engagements at Hunerwasser, Munchengratz, and Turnau.

The number of killed and wounded is more than twenty thousand.

Several battalions have been completely annihilated.

The Saxon corps, the Kalik brigade, the Clam-Gallas corps, and the Gablenz corps, are completely broken up, and for the present not in a condition to fight.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES.

Another despatch from Gitschin, July 2 (afternoon) says:—The Austrian army has retired to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, on the other side of the Elbe, and, according to the statement of some captured officers, the soldiers are discouraged, and the army partly in a state of dissolution.

The desertion of Italian soldiers from the Austrian army is increasing.

The retreat of the Austrians was very precipitate.

THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Berlin telegrams of July 3 report:—The King of Prussia left at 5 o'clock this morning for the outposts of the army under the Crown Prince. The principal headquarters are here awaiting further orders.

The Duke of Coburg has arrived at Gitschin.

BOHEMIAN DISLIKE TO THE PRUSSIANS.

A despatch from Paris of July 3 says:—The *Moniteur du Soir* says:—Letters received here speak of the animosity of the Bohemian population against the Prussians, and relate several instances in which this feeling was displayed at Munchengratz, Turnau, and Nachod.

The Austrian Reports.

BENEDEK'S HEADQUARTERS' POSITION.

A Trautenau despatch of July 3 reports:—The Austrian army, which has been compelled by the junction of the two Prussian army corps to concentrate itself between the fortress of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, appears to intend remaining on the defensive in that position.

THE NEWS IN VIENNA.

The *Wiener Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung* of Vienna) of July 2 says:—

Authentic intelligence received here from the headquarters of the Army of the North states that Field-Marshal Benedek has found it necessary, from strategetical reasons, to take up a position between Koniggratz and Josephstadt.

No further attack has been made on this position, nor has there been any fresh fighting, a proof that the Prussian losses in the late battles must also have been considerable, and that their troops are much exhausted. This has been principally caused by the Austrian artillery.

The first Austrian army corps and the Saxon army have joined the chief Austrian army, and are ready for action. The best possible spirit and the most undaunted courage prevail in the army. Important events are expected within the next few days.

MARSHAL BENEDEK REPORTS HIS LOSS AND CHANGE OF POSITION.

General von Benedek thus announces the defeat of the left wing of his army and the consequent removal of his headquarters from Koniginhof to Koniggratz, a small fortress about twenty-two miles south of Josephstadt:—

DUBENEC, June 30, 6 P. M.—The repulse of the Saxon and First Austrian *corps d'armee* obliges me to retreat to Koniggratz.

At the foot of Benedek's laconic despatch is the following semi-official article:—From the Feld-Zeugmeister's communication that he, in consequence of the repulse of the Saxons and 1st Austrian *corps d'armee*, was retreating in the direction of Koniggratz, we, being for the moment without any nearer information on the subject, must suppose that the left wing of the Northern army advanced to the northwest of Jicin (Gitschin), and there found the enemy in a strong position, from which it was unable to dislodge him.

We must further conclude that the Feld-Zeugmeister, being unwilling to subject his army to further severe losses, has fallen back in the direction of Koniggratz, with the intention of attacking the enemy as soon as he may think fit to quit the position which he now occupies. The courage and constancy of our troops, and the well-known energy of their commander, render it probable that the enemy will soon be deprived of any advantages which he may have obtained.

AUSTRIAN LEFT WING AND THE SAXONS BEATEN.

Vienna (July 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

Though it was yesterday evening known that the Feld-Zeugmeister von Benedek had failed in his attempt to cut off the communication between the Prussian armies under the command of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, the public was not prepared to hear that the Saxon troops and the left wing of the Austrian army had been defeated and forced to retreat in the direction of Prague.

The news was communicated to the inhabitants of this city by means of an extraordinary supplement to the *Weiner Zeitung*, which was published and posted at an early hour this morning.

THE EFFECT IN PRAGUE AND VIENNA

The inhabitants of Prague and Vienna are in great consternation, and on all sides it is asked how the Emperor could allow Count Clam Gallas to retain command of the 1st Corps d'Armee, he having, during the war in Lombardy in 1860, given multifarious proofs of incapacity. You may, perhaps, recollect that I, about two months ago, publicly stated that Gen. von Benedek was loth to have General Count Clam Gallas placed under his command.

The commander of the 1st Corps d'Armee belongs to the Gyulai school, and is totally unable to keep pace with such go-ahead soldiers as Gablenz, Ramming, and Edelsheim. Up to two days ago almost all the fighting had been done by the 6th and 10th Corps d'Armee (Lieutenant-Generals von Ramming and Von Gablenz) and the 1st Dight Cavalry Division, under Major-General Edelsheim.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.

AN ITALIAN CONTINGENT FOR AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 2, says:—An Italian regiment, forming part of the troops despatched by Austria to strengthen her contingent with the 8th Federal army corps, has arrived here.

FEDERAL GERMANS RAIDING ON PRUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A despatch from Wetzlar, July 2, says:—About four thousand men of the army corps of Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt entered this town to-day. They levied a contribution from the inhabitants and left this afternoon, taking the direction of Giessen.

MEININGEN, July 2.—The report of the arrival of the 4th Bavarian Infantry Division, under General Hartmann, in this town is unfounded.

WEIMAR, July 2.—The representative of Weimar at the Federal Diet has been recalled, the Grand Ducal Government declaring that it can no longer regard the Diet as the legitimate representative of the Germanic Confederation.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI FALLS BACK—THE GENERAL WOUNDED.

A despatch from Liverpool of the 6th of July says:—Garibaldi, on the 3d of July, attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello.

The Austrians made a strong resistance.

The volunteers finally fell back in good order.

Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the volunteers was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

THE AUSTRIANS CROSSING THE MINCIO AND INVADING ITALIAN SOIL.

Florence despatches of Tuly 3 say:—The Austrians continue to make incursions from the Venetian frontier into Italian territory on the right bank of the Mincio.

They have also burnt several bridges on the Adige.

La France, of Paris, of July 3, says:—We believe we are able to state that the Austrians crossed the Mincio in considerable force to-day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAINS.

An Austrian despatch from Peschiera of July 1 says:—

The Austrian cavalry have made a reconnoissance from Goito to the Chiese. They drove back the Italian outposts and took several prisoners. The Austrian gunboats under Captain Manfroni have cannonaded the encampment of volunteers on the shores of Lake Garda. The volunteers dispersed after sustaining considerable loss.

The Italian Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 30, Evening.—Nothing of importance has occurred. The enemy's patrols make frequent reconnoissances on the right bank of the Mincio. They are watched by our cavalry patrols. Four squadrons of Austrian hussars had advanced on Italian territory to the right of the Mincio, but they were encountered by the 3d squadron of the Foggia Lancers, and compelled to retreat to Goito and Rivalta. The Austrians lost several killed, including one officer and several prisoners. Among the wounded on the Italian side was a captain and a lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, TORRE MALABERTI, July 1.—The Italian and Austrian cavalry continue to make reconnoissances. No brisk engagement has taken place since yesterday's encounter, in which the Foggia Lancers made forty Austrian prisoners.

THE ITALIANS CONFIDENT.

A Florence despatch of July 1 (night) says:—Headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malaberti. The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

The divisions which suffered most during the battle of Custozza are in no way dispirited, and express their eagerness to be again placed at the front in the next battle with the Austrians.

REPULSE OF AUSTRIAN HUSSARS.

A despatch from Florence of July 2 says:—To-day the Italian d'Aosta regiment of lancers had an engagement with three hundred Austrian hussars at Medole. The hussars were dispersed, with the loss of fifteen prisoners and twenty horses. One Austrian officer was taken prisoner and another killed.

DENIAL OF AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Florence of July 3 says:—An official report from the headquarters of the Italian army denies the accuracy of the third bulletin issued by the Austrian commander, in which the latter announced that the garrison of Mantua made a sortie on the 23d of June, and repulsed the Italians at Cortatone. The engagement with the garrison of Mantua is declared to have been only a few volleys fired by the outposts on each side.

THE POPE MAKES A CLAIM.

Despatches from Rome of July 2 says:—At the ceremonies held on the occasion of the Feast of St. Peter, the Pope renewed his protest against the annexation to Italy of the provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church.

HUNGARY.

Pesth despatches of July 2 report the Hungarian episcopal body have voted two hundred thousand florins for the relief of the wounded in battle. Three Hungarian magnates have proposed to raise and equip a corps of volunteer cavalry. One thousand wounded soldiers arrived here yesterday.

The Battle of Nachod.

REPORT OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The following despatch has been received in Berlin from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince:—

REINERZ, June 27.—I have most respectfully to report to your Majesty as follows upon the events of to day:—On the afternoon of the 26th General von Steinmetz had pushed forward his vanguard under Major-General von Lowenfeldt towards Nachod. After a short engagement the latter got possession of the pass, which was abandoned by the Austrians with a loss of eighteen killed. The vanguard threw out skirmishers in the direction of Skalitz.

At half-past nine this morning the vanguard was sharply attacked by two brigades of the 6th Austrian corps, well provided with artillery, and followed by a third brigade as support. The Prince Holstein heavy cavalry division at the same time appeared upon the field. By the efforts of the vanguard, which withdrew slowly skirmishing, time was gained for the main body of the corps to emerge from the pass and reach the heights immediately in front. At this moment I came up in good time from Braunau. As the troops arrived they were immediately thrown forward to hold the nearest heights, the Kirchbach division to the right and the Lowenfeldt division to the left. The entire artillery, ninety guns, was brought up into the line of battle, to meet which the enemy was reinforced by the last brigade of the 6th Corps, and its reserve artillery. The advance of the enemy was soon checked, and as soon as our corps, strengthened by an infantry regiment and reserve, had taken up its position, we were enabled energetically to assume the offensive. The hostile Prince John's Cuirassier Brigade was defeated by a brilliant charge of the 1st Uhlans and 8th Dragoons, under General von Wnuck, after a most desperate hand-to-hand combat. Each regiment captured a hostile standard. General von Wnuck, Colonel von Treskow, and Lieutenant-Colonel von Wichtmann, the commanders of both regiments, received honorable wounds.

The infantry, whose fire had been of admirable effect, attacked at various points with the bayonet, and took possession of the advanced woodland and surrounding ground. In these operations the flag of the Third Deutschmeister battalion fell into our hands.

Towards 3 P. M. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, followed up by the fire of our artillery. One detachment of the 1st Uhlans succeeded in capturing two guns; three others were abandoned in the hasty retreat. The cavalry, supported by some of the infantry, engaged in temporary pursuit, while the brigade of the 5th Corps that came up towards evening, undertook the vanguard. I returned to Nachod about 6 o'clock, after I had seen almost all the troops that had been engaged upon the field, and had thanked them in your Majesty's name.

The battle of to-day is an honor to General von Steinmetz and the fifth army corps. I cannot sufficiently praise the extraordinary coolness of the young troops. All arms have vied most gloriously in the discharge of their duty. The needle gun effected considerable slaughter, and caused the failure of all the enemy's attacks, which were undertaken with great intrepidity. The artillery displayed rare powers of endurance in face of the hostile fire, at first greatly superior, and the cavalry showed itself more than a match for the much vaunted Austrian horse. Upon the Austrian side twenty-eight battalions were under fire, from all of which prisoners have fallen into our hands. The fifth corps, on the other hand, had only twenty-two battalions to oppose to oppose to this force, and of these the troops kept in reserve only came under the fire of grenades. The brilliant success of the day has been purchased with comparatively slight loss.

From all I have seen, I estimate it at from 500 to 600 men, among whom are a very considerable number of our brave officers. In addition to those already mentioned among the superior grades, I have to report Major von Natzmer, of the 8th dragoons, killed; Major George von Ollech and Colonel von Walther, commander of the 46th Regiment, wounded. The enemy's loss is, on the other hand, very large. Over 2000 prisoners are in our hands. His dead lay in many places in heaps, so that I estimate his total loss at over 4000 men.

The trophies taken are the above-mentioned five guns, one flag, and two standards. I shall not fail to forward to your Majesty as soon as possible, further details and a special list of losses, together with the names of those who had the opportunity of specially distinguishing themselves. FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Crown Prince, General of Infantry, and Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army.

The Battle of Skalitz.

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S DESPATCHES AND ADVICE.

The subjoined despatches were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria during the action at Skalitz:—

Eight in the morning—The action is commencing; pray to God!

Noon—The battalions are wavering; pray to God!

Four in the afternoon—The Prussians are beaten; return thanks to God!

The Battle of Custozza.

REPORT OF THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT OF AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Albert has addressed to the Emperor of Austria a report of the battle of Custozza, of which the following are the principal passages:—

The cavalry brigade of Colonel Pulz had orders to retire slowly by Villafranca to Verona, and to avoid any serious engagement; but, at the same time, to remain continually in contact with the enemy.

It is known that our adversary had not observed the delay of three days fixed by himself for the commencement of hostilities, for on the 21st of June he had already commenced erecting a bridge at Molina di Volta, near Pozzolo, without being impeded from our side.

On the 22d of June the enemy, not without some hesitation, passed the Mincio near Goito, Pozzolo, Valeggio, and Monzambano. On the morning of the 22d the detacuments of the Pulz brigade evacuated Villafranca, after having collected together all other detachments stationed to the south. The enemy occupied Villafranca only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Bersaglieri, and threw strong columns of cavalry, with artillery, in the direction of Dossobuono, where, towards 4 o'clock, some cannon shots were exchanged with our cavalry brigade, which had encamped during the nights of the 23d and 24th June near Fort Gisela.

Staff Colonel Baron von Ruber, sent out to reconnoitre on the morning of the 23d, announced to me at 2 o'clock, from Somma Campagna, that that point, as well as the neighboring *mamilons* to the south, were not occupied by the enemy, but that long lines of dust to the south of Villafranca indicated the enemy's march towards the east.

I therefore took the resolution to occupy that same day the heights between Somma Campagna and Sandra.

The brigade under Colonel Prince von Saxe-Weimar, belonging to the Reserve Division of Cavalry, advanced towards Sandra, with orders to send detachments as far as Castelnuovo. The 5th Corps marched on Sona, and pushed forward outposts towards Zernare. In the same manner the 9th Corps took up a position on the 23d at Santa Lucca and the 7th Corps at Massimo. These two corps had to guard these positions during the night, notwithstanding that the 7th Corps in particular had during the day effected, in an overpowering heat, the fatiguing march from San Bonifacio to San Massimo. At 3 on the morning of the 24th the 9th Corps advanced in a straight line upon Somma Campagna; while the 7th Corps, intended to serve as its reserve, took the direction of Sona. The 5th Army Corps received orders to occupy early San Giorgio, in Salice, maintaining at the same time its position at Sona until the arrival of the 7th Corps, while the division of infantry would occupy Castelnuovo. Eight squadrons were taken from the cavalry regiments belonging to the different army corps to reinforce, under the orders of Colonel Beranovics, the Pulz Brigade, which was under instructions to advance on the 24th on the left wing of the 9th Corps, towards Custozza, and thus to cover the left flank of the army. The enemy, who had occupied during the night of the 23d, Villafranca, Custozza, Monte Mamaor, and Montevento, and pushed forward his left wing as far as Castelnuovo, must have been apprised of our army having marched from Verona, for at the break of day his outposts had been advanced on the line from San Rocco di Palezzuola to Fenile Corte and Oliosi. This last point especially was strongly occupied. The successive appearance of large columns on Mount Vento, Mount Mamaor, Mount Godio, etc., as well as the array of cavalry and infantry near Villafranca and to the south of Somma Compagna, proved to me that the enemy, finding himself in front of the whole Austrian army of operation, had recalled all his columns previously sent out towards the east.

About 7 in the morning a heavy artillery fire began, while the reserve division upon the right wing, near Alzarea, the 5th Corps to the east of San Giorgio, in Salice, and the 9th Corps, at Somma Campagna and Zerbare, came into action. Our artillery fire was maintained with coolness and admirable precision, and produced a considerable effect, although the enemy successively brought into line a superior number of pieces.

I ordered the 9th Corps to maintain itself under all circumstances at Somma Campagna and upon the heights of Casa del Sola, and to push forward vigorously, should it be possible, towards Custozza, by way of Staffalo. The gap between the 9th and the 5th Corps was filled by the brigade of General Scudier, of the 7th Corps. The 5th Corps and the reserve division had orders to advance, the former by San Roccodi Palazzolo, the latter towards Oliosi. These troops acquitted themselves of their task in a brilliant manner. The Piret Brigade of the 5th Corps and the reserve infantry division carried the village of Oliosi, set on fire by our artillery, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy and the murderous fire of several batteries established upon Monte Vento.

The two other brigades of the 5th Army Corps, under General Moring and Colonel Bauer, carried the farms of Corte and San Rocco di Palazzolo, and the Scudier Brigade of the 7th Corps advanced in a continual and obstinate struggle from Zarbare towards Monte Godio. Lastly the Toply Brigade, and subsequently the Weisersheim Brigade of that army corps, were able to enter the line to participate with overwhelming ardor in the sanguinary combats for the possession of Monte Godio.

Between one and three in the afternoon one brigade of the 5th Corps carried Monte Vento, and the two others, after a most desperate struggle, gained possession of Santa Lucia and Monte Mamaor. During this time the reserve division reached Salionze and pushed forward towards Vallegio. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the 9th and 7th Army Corps, they were unable to succeed in carrying Custozza up to three in the afternoon.

The troops being exhausted, partly by the burning heat and the fatigue of the struggle, I gave them a short rest, and subsequently ordered the 7th Army Corps, reinforced by a brigade of the 5th Corps, to make a last attempt to carry Custozza, defended by the enemy with stubbornness and great bravery. Before, however, my order had arrived the 7th Corps, efficaciously supported by the well-maintained fire of the pieces of the 9th Army Corps, placed at Casa del Sole, had gained possession of the Monte Arabita and Belverere. There still remained then the difficult task of taking Custozza and Monte Torre, and of repulsing the continual and very violent attacks of the enemy against the 9th Corps at Somma Campagna and Casa del Sole.

The enemy, led by the Princes Humbert and Amadeus, attempted with picked troops to advance to Naffalo and hold Custozza, but the 9th corps energetically repulsed every attack, and ultimately, towards 7 P. M., the 7th army corps, supported by the brigade of the 5th corps, succeeded in carrying Custozza. The Putz Reserve Cavalry, with the eight squadrons of Colonel Beyanovics, had maintained with various fortune a series of combats from 4 o'clock in the morning until fall of night. These valiant troops, who, under their excellent chief, performed prodigies of valor and devotion, sustained considerable losses, owing mainly to the impetuosity of their attacks.

At nightfall the two cavalry brigades were withdrawn from behind Dossobuono. As late as nine o'clock artillery fire was heard in the direction of the 9th corps and the Pultz brigade. The enemy had by this time abandoned further resistance, and clouds of dust towards Goito and Valeggio point out his line of retreat upon the Mincio. It would be impossible to deny to the enemy the testimony of having fought with obstinacy and bravery; his first attacks in especial were impetuous, and his officers set their men good examples.

The enemy brought into line of battle, under the eyes of the King and the order of Princes Humbert and Amadeus—the latter of whom was wounded—the complete army corps of Durando and Della Rocco; also, as reported by prisoners, a strong force of the Cuchiari army corps and several cavalry regiments—in all, nearly eleven divisions of infantry, being a force of about one hundred thousand men, and almost all his reserve artillery; but it was impossible for him to resist the tried and persevering bravery and the devotion of the Imperial troops. * * *

Our losses in killed and wounded are not small, owing to the impetuous dash of our troops. I am unable to state the figures until I receive detailed reports. According to an approximate estimate we have made about 3000 prisoners, many of whom are officers. We have also captured some guns; but the number is not yet certain.

It is my opinion that the splendid victory of Custozza will have all the more effect, as symptoms of demoralization were visible in the Italian army towards evening, after the capture of Custozza, many of the prisoners not having tasted food for forty-eight hours.

In retreating beyond the Mincio the enemy burnt the fine bridge of Valeggio, where he left five hundred wounded. He evacuated Villafranca the same night, and also abandoned a great number of wounded there.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Probable End of the War—Venetia Ceded to France—The New English Cabinet, Etc. Etc.

By the arrival of the steamer *Nova Scotian* off Farther Point, Lower Canada, yesterday, we have Liverpool advices to the 6th instant. The news is very important.

THE DARBY RAM TROTTED OUT.

Here is the new "Derby Cabinet" of England:

Premier, Earl of Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. B. D'Israeli; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley; Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. Walpole; Secretary for War, General Peel; Chief of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pakington; President of the Queen's Privy Council, Duke of Buckingham.

The International Sculling Matches.

Kelly, the English champion, has defeated James Hamill, the American sculler, in two races rowed on the 4th and 5th of July.

The Great Battle of Sudowa.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, Evening.—A great battle took place on the 3d instant, near Sudowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took fourteen thousand prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate was given of the numbers.

The Austrians sent in a flag of truce. Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, and to accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 5th makes the following announcement:—An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the King of Prussia, in order to obtain an armistice.

The Austrian Field-Marshal Von Gablentz arrived at the Prussian headquarters at Hovitz, near Gitschin, on the 4th of July, with a flag of truce.

The battle of July 3, near Sudowa, was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians.

The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Hovitz and Koniggratz. The battle lasted twelve hours. Until 10 o'clock A. M. the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages all were with the Prussians.

At 2 P. M., after an obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the latter were quickly driven out of other positions, and by 7 o'clock, P. M. were in full retreat to Koniggratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry.

The Austrians were in complete route, the road being strewn with baggage, which they had thrown away. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle-field it had not yet been ascertained. The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon, and several flags.

The Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgratz were taken prisoners. General Testetics, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. General Count Hume was shot in the head, and Colonel Bender and another staff officer killed.

Battle in Italy—Garibaldi Wounded and Repulsed.

Garibaldi on the 3d of July attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The latter made a strong resistance, and the Italians fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the Italians was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

Per Steamer Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—The Brokers' Circular reports sales of cotton for the week 88,000 bales, including 8500 bales to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened dull and downward, but closed buoyant with an advance of ⅛@⅛d. on American, and ⅛@⅛d. on other kinds, owing to prospects of peace. Sales to-day, Friday, 20,000 bales, the market closing firmer and advancing.

The authorized quotations are:—

	Fair.	*Middling.*
New Orleans	16d.	14¼d.
Mobile	15½d.	14¼d.
Uplands	15d.	14d.

Stock in port, 967,000 bales, including 429,600 bales of American.

The Manchester market is firmer and steady.

Breadstuffs very dull, and all quotes declined. Provisions inactive but steady.

LONDON, July 6.—Consols closed at 87⅛@87⅜ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £165 500.

United States Five-twenties, 67⅛@67¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½@78½; Erie, 38½@39.

Breadstuffs very dull with a declining tendency.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour flat. Wheat very dull, and 3d. lower. Corn active at a decline of 6d. per quarter, and holders are pressing their stocks on the market. Mixed Corn, 28s. 6d.

Provisions dull. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon dull. Lard dull; sales small at 68@70s. Tallow quiet. Ashes inactive. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice steady; sales small. Rosin dull. Spirits of Turpentine inactive. Petroleum steady at 1s. 10d @1s. 11d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs inactive, but steady. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet.

VESUVIUS LIVELY.—Vesuvius is showing signs of greater disturbance than has been the case for two years. The volcano is thundering, and the crater emits an enormous volume of fire.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, by which the latter covenant and agree that slavery shall not exist among them, and, in consideration of the sum of $300,000, cede to this Government the territory west of the 98th degree west longitude, known as the leased district, and obligate themselves to bestow upon all persons of African descent resident in the Nations, and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens, and also give them each forty acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The United States declare a general amnesty of all past offenses committed by these Indians, and restore them to all the civil rights which they enjoyed before they took part in the late rebellion.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Weather—Arrival from New Orleans, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The weather is again intensely hot, with the thermometer at 98.

The steamer *Liberty* arrived yesterday from New Orleans on the 5th, Havana on the 7th. Large number of passengers and full freight.

All healthy at New Orleans and Havana.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The first stage on the new route between Chica, California, and Idaho came through in three days. It is believed that the Idaho trade, heretofore conducted via the Columbia river, can, by this route, be brought to California direct.

The uncertainty about the tariff unsettles the market for imported goods. There is a fair demand for wheat at full prices. Extra flour is quoted at $6·25.

The ship *G. Glover*, from New York, reports George Thomson, seaman, of New Haven, drowned at sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, arrived to-day, bringing New York dates to June 21.

Mining shares are generally firm. Crown Point, $900; Ophir, $235; Imperial, $101; Chollar, $193; Yellow Jacket, $622; Legal-tenders, 70½.

A Victoria despatch, dated to-day, announces the arrival of the barque *Emeline Wood*, from London, and the ship *Mohawk*, from Gravesend, with wire for the Russian American Telegraph.

The ship *Imperial*, from Hodesik, reports the steamer *Constantine* as having been ashore, but got off with slight damage.

The Ship "Hornet" Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Honolulu advices report that the clipper ship *Hornet*, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea May 3, in latitude 2 north, longitude 35·5 west. The Captain and twelve of the crew, and two passengers named Ferguson and Lander, arrived at San Pawboco, after being forty-three days in a long-boat. Two other boats are yet out, containing the first and second mates and about twenty others. The boats kept company for nineteen days, and then parted from one another. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene, and burned rapidly.

The New York Exeise Law.

NEW YORK, July 13.—It is understood that the Supreme Court of Kings county, at Brooklyn, will to-day give a decision in favor of the Constitutionality of the Excise law. This will compel its enforcement in Kings county, while it is disregarded in this city, awaiting the action of the Court of Appeals in September.

The "Great Eastern" Spoken.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer *Marathon* reports that at 10·30 P. M. on the 4th instant, she exchanged signals with the steamer *Great Eastern*, ten miles northeast of Fastnet. The *Marathon* saw three icebergs six miles east of Cape Race.

Arrival of the Steamer "Marathon."

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamship *Marathon* arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Sailed, steamers *General Grant* and *Mariposa*, for New York.

Arrived, *Mississippi*, from New York, and ship *Harrisburg*, from Bordeaux.

BY TELEGRAPH.—A despatch, received from Portland, says that Herring's patent safes passed through the great fire, preserving all their contents without a single loss.

DR. CUMMING AND HIS PROPHECIES.—Dr. Cumming lectured recently at Halifax, England, on the "Signs of the Times." The lecturer did not claim to be a prophet, but expressed his belief that these were solemn and startling times, and that the world was on the point of great events. The great lines of prophecy, he said, seem to intersect the year 1867. The world, he believed, would not be destroyed, but would endure forever in a more purified and exalted state. Though he was unable to explain the increase of Catholicism in England, he believed the heart of the country was still true to Protestantism. In 1792 there were five thousand priests in Paris; but though the population of the city had doubled itself since that time, there were now nine hundred priests only in Paris. He believed the Saturday evening of the world was very near, and that on the Sabbath of one thousand years which was at hand, there would be a sunrise which would experience no western declension.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.—The following is the text of a letter brought by the two sons of Abd-el-Kader to M. Emile de Girardin:—"Praise be to the one true God. To our noble, respected, and highly honored friend! May God grant you all happiness! May you and all who are dear to you enjoy perfect health! We pray also the Almighty to pour down His mercies on you. After being informed as to you and your health, we shall tell you that, thanks to God, we are at the height of our wishes. Your personal affection and the great kindness of France is always present to our mind. May the Eternal reward you—you and the French nation—as highly as you deserve. I have sent my sons to France that they may visit our friends. They will go after that to one of the watering places of your country. We pray you to regard them with kindliness. May you live long in peace! Your true friend, ABD-EL-KADER."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cabinet Changes.

From the Tribune.

The call by the Randall bolters of a convention to reorganize and nationalize the Union party has already achieved a success only paralleled by the colored gentleman's experience in coon-hunting. "I chased the coon up a tree," he narrated to a sympathizing friend, "and followed him away out on a limb, and I shook, and shook, until by-and-by I heard something drop—and what do you think was, Sambo?" "Why, the coon, of course!" "No, it wa'nt the coon—it was this—nigger." So the call of a Johnson Convention has served the Johnson party.

How men of professed Republican convictions could remain in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet after hearing or reading his 22d of February speech, we have not been able to comprehend; and the mystery still remains unsolved. Most certainly, the author of that speech can never have expected or purposed to act thereafter with the great body of those whose votes made him Vice-President. John Tyler never assailed the Whigs so unsparingly, so truculently, as that speech assailed the Republicans.

Still, "while there is life, there's hope;" and we can realize that a Cabinet Minister may have clung to the least glimmering of possibility that his chief did not really mean, after all, to desert and (if possible) destroy the party which elected him. But the Randall bolt admits of but one explanation. Had its projectors been deceived—had they even hoped to carry with them the mass of the Union party—they would have called a Convention of that party, and trusted to official patronage and manipulation for its control. They so shaped their call as to let in the supporters of McClellan and Davis, and keep out nearly all who voted for Lincoln and Johnson, because they *knew* that to let in the latter would insure their own extinction. The signers of this call are doubtless sanguine men; but whatever their hopes may be, they do not expect to realize them through the power of the Union party of 1864. They made a square issue between their own antecedents and their aspirations; they called a Convention, whence all who mean to act henceforth with the Lincoln-Unionists are pointedly excluded. Hence the Cabinet dissolution, precluding other disruptions.

As to Mr. Harlan, we believe his seat has been at Mr. Johnson's disposal for months. No one expected him to hold it long; and it would have seemed ungracious, if not positively discourteous, had he insisted on retiring at once, though the President had not yet selected his successor. No one in or out of the Government was left in doubt as to his thorough, active sympathy with the champions of impartial freedom, by whom he was recently re-elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Messrs. Denison and Speed have been more reticent; but their abiding sympathies with the Union party have been concealed from none who intelligently sought to know the truth. Expecting in due time to go out, they might have still longer awaited the President's convenience as to the time of their retirement, but for the Randall bolt. A call to define positions sometimes affords opportunity for improving them.

Mr. Stanton was formerly considered the radical *par excellence* of the Cabinet. Of late he is understood to have been brought to realize that great practical difficulties beset their way to all rights for all—as if such difficulties did not confront every attempt to right a great public wrong. We do not as yet know whether Mr. Stanton will go; yet there is just one place wherein he cannot stay if he would, and that is the Cabinet, after the sham Democracy shall have openly resumed the reins of power. That party is prepared to do and forbear much in its eager quest of office and its incidents; but we judge the acceptance of Mr. Stanton as one of its chiefs would overtax even its appetite for "spoils." Mr. Stanton may be willing to remain; but if the sham Democracy is to be fully reconciled to the support of Mr. Johnson's Administration, he will have to go.

Whatever may be still contingent, it is no longer doubtful that he who adheres to the Randall-Niblack movement terminates thereby his connection, if connection he ever had, with the Lincoln-Union party. The ideas and aims of the two are so widely diverse that it were madness to seek their reconciliation. The Convention that meets in Philadelphia under the Randall call will be essentially a Copperhead Convention; its chief end will be the reestablishment of the shaken power of caste and negro-hate throughout our country. He who goes into it must not plead, if driven or kicked out, that he did not fairly comprehend it.

Mr. Raymond and His Censors.

From the Times.

The latest exemplification of the similarity of purpose and tactics of the radical and the Copperhead press may be seen in their joint misrepresentations of the course pursued by Raymond in the Republican caucus at Washington. The *Tribune* and the *World*—that noble pair of journalistic brothers—concurred in attributing to Mr. Raymond certain remarks respecting the Philadelphia Convention; and both described him as voting for a resolution which was adopted by the meeting. On Friday the *World* returned to the charge in an article displaying more than its usual mendacity and discourtesy—the pith of the whole being concentrated in these sentence:—

"Whatever may have been the precise language Mr. Raymond used, there can be no doubt that he expressed regret for the support he has given to the Philadelphia Convention, and abjured it for the future. We should be slow to believe this, even of Mr. Raymond, on any hearsay report of his remarks, if the unanimous *vote* taken in the caucus did not preclude all doubt. A resolution was proposed binding the Republican members of Congress to discountenance the Philadelphia Convention, and Mr. Raymond, like all the rest, voted Aye!"

Now, the truth of the matter was on Friday told by our Washington correspondent. Mr. Raymond neither "expressed regret for the support he had given to the Convention," nor "abjured it for the future." To repeat the language of our correspondent:—"He retracted nothing that he had said or written, and made no promises for the future for himself or for the *Times*, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject." But says the *World*, he voted aye to a resolution condemnatory of the Convention. Did he? The Washington correspondent of the *World* shall answer its editorial allegation. "It appears," he writes, "that when the yeas and nays were called on the resolution declaring that no Republican Senator or member would support the Philadelphia Convention, Raymond sat in his seat, and declined to answer to his name." The *World* was therefore guilty of a fabrication—of knowingly and intentionally publishing an untruth—when it appealed to Mr. Raymond's vote as conclusive evidence in support of its slander.

Should the *World* doubt the veracity of its own correspondent, we refer it to the despatches of its radical ally, which referring to the causes and the resolution, said "Mr. Raymond did not vote."

The misrepresentation set afloat by the *World* and the *Tribune* is being reproduced, with variations, by their respective admirers and sympathizers, and we shall endeavor to count how many of them apprise their readers that they have been misinformed.

In regard to the relation borne by the *Times* to the movement for a Convention, no explanation, qualification, or retraction is necessary. We have steadily maintained that to accomplish any good, the movement must be confined to moderate, conservative, and loyal men of both sections and of either party. As a corollary, we have contended that by the terms of the call the extreme sectionalizing Republicans are excluded; and that if, under any pretense of conservatism, the Copperhead element of the Democracy acquires influence in the Convention, its proceedings will result in failure, so far as the object we have had in view is concerned.

The War in Western Germany.

From the Herald.

The unconditional surrender of the King and the army of Hanover leaves Prussia without an enemy of importance in Northern Germany, and opens to her arms the road to the important Federal fortress of Mayence. Together with the news of the serious opening of the campaign in Bohemia, the *Persia* brought us the intelligence that the Prussian commander in the provinces of the Rhine had formally notified the people of Nassau of the intention of his Government to treat that duchy as hostile territory. This is bad news for Nassau, which cannot very well put on foot more than 10,000 troops, and whose Federal contingent numbers but 6642 men; and the gracious assurance of the Prussian general that Prussia will be only too happy to find that the inhabitants of Nassau are wiser than their Duke, whose action in the Diet has brought the Northern host upon them, is more likely to give Limbourg and Wiesbaden lively visions of annexation than to make them feel secure in their small nationality.

The Duke of Nassau ought to be a potentate in the world, for he controls those springs of seltzer water which, since the days of Lord Byron, have become essential to the well-being of civilized men. But when the double-headed eagle of the Hohenzollerns once fastens its talons upon the hereditary lion of his house, neither Duke Adolphus' seltzer waters, nor his lineage, going to back to Charlemagne, nor his marriage with a Grand Duchess of Russia, will be likely to save him. Like the Elector of Hesse and the four Saxon Dukes, and their cousin, the Saxon King, Duke Adolphus has miscalculated the drift of things; and Nassau is marked for absorption into that "Germany of the future" which Prussia has now set herself in earnest to constitute.

A glance at the map of Europe will show the reader that a rapid military occupation of Nassau will bring the Prussians directly down upon the Federal fortress of Mayence. This fortress, and the considerable city of the same name situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Main, command the Federal capital, Frankfort, from the west. The fortifications are very extensive and could only be properly held by a very considerable army. At the latest advices, the Austro-Prussian garrison established at Mayence in time of peace had been replaced by a Federal war garrison of troops drawn from the contingents of Anhalt, the Saxon Duchies, Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt, to the number, however, of less than thirty-five hundred men. Held by such a force as this, Mayence may be carried with little difficulty by a powerful *coup de main*, and the Prussians occupying Nassau, and sallying forth from their own formidable stronghold of Ehrenbreitstein, called "the Gibraltar of the Rhine," may very well afford to throw against Mayence the twelve or fifteen thousand men necessary to take it.

It is certainly preposterous, as a London journal sagely observes, for writers who are no strategists to furnish forth campaigns and plans of campaigns for readers who are no geographers. But it is important for all persons who wish to keep abreast of the age in which they live, to inform themselves as accurately as may be of the actual and probable progress of a war which threatens or which promises, as the reader pleases, to revolutionize the whole political system of central Europe. To-day, our chief interest centres on those remote regions of Eastern Saxony and Bohemia in which the main armies of Prussia and of Austria are arrayed and manœuvring against each other towards a collision which can hardly be long deferred, and which, when it comes, must be indeed tremendous. But in the western regions of Southern Germany there is another formidable army with which Prussia sooner or later will be called on to measure herself. The joint army of Bavaria and of the Federal Diet, in numbers more nearly approaching two than one hundred thousand men, and commanded by Prince Charles of Bavaria, a soldier formed in the wars against the first Napoleon, and vigorous enough still in his green old age to give the Prussian generals abundant occupation. A movement against Mayence would be a movement against this antagonist; and if it should be made, it may be regarded as the beginning of a conflict in Western Germany hardly inferior in interest and importance to that which Prussia is now waging in the East.

The Great Popular Uprising.

From the Daily News.

The earnestness with which preparations are being made throughout the country to carry out the object of the Philadelphia Convention, gives proof of the popular appreciation of the necessity for a thorough purification of the political atmosphere. It is now apparent that the conservative sentiment is in the ascendancy, and with proper organization, can control the result of the next Presidential election, and of all intermediate appeals to the ballot-box. The people, alarmed at the reckless revolutionary course pursued by the radicals, are hailing with delight the inauguration of a movement that promises an effective practical demonstration against the power of the mad faction that has taken possession of our National Legislative Halls. Never before, perhaps, has a political undertaking been greeted so spontaneously with the favor of the masses, or so heartily encouraged by prominent men representing interests that, in some cases, conflict in regard to questions of less significance.

The demagogues who expected to make the Convention a medium through which to advance their personal aspirations are shamed and baffled in the presence of the mighty popular spirit of conservatism that has responded to the call. A rallying signal has been given that the masses have long been waiting to hear, and their instincts teach them that a programme has at last been submitted to them that they can support unhesitatingly and without misgiving. They can have no fear of being perplexed by intricate partisan manœuvres or complicated questions. The simple issue presented is broadly, deeply traced, so that those who run may read. It appeals to the popular heart upon great national principles that the humblest craftsman can understand as well as the most gifted statesman; principles that the intelligent of the multitudes will recognize as constituting the true safeguards of their form of government.

The Convention will have the material with which to frame an organization that from its very birth will possess all the elements of supremacy and invincibility. The party thus ushered into existence will require no slow development of partisan strength; it will pass no tedious ordeal of probation; it will need no patient toil of its apostles to expose error and bring conviction of the truth; it will spring, Minerva-like, from the brain of the Jovian people, armed at all points, and invested with all the attributes of power; for the people, by their sad experience, have learned the danger and misfortune of subjection to radical misrule. They fully appreciate the importance of redeeming from desolation and poverty that section of their country that suffered most under the scourge of civil war, and to which the radical Congress has forbidden the healing influences of peace. They know that their welfare and the prosperity of the Republic demand the immediate reconstruction of the South and the reunion of the whole political family under the common roof upon terms of equality and brotherhood. All this has been attested by the popular welcome given to the proposition for the concentration of conservative elements, as contemplated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention. If that Convention will only adhere to the true interpretation of national Union, the National Union party will sweep the arena clear of all revolutionary influences, and will achieve a triumph the grandest and most complete known in the history of our political warfare. And such a triumph is needed to regenerate our nationality. The radical faction must not only be defeated, it must be annihilated. The doctrine of centralization must be declared by an overwhelming majority, now and forever, a heresy incompatible with the nature of our form of government.

The solemn and emphatic voice of the people must reassert the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and identified with the organic law of the Republic at its creation. The theory that States can be held as conquered provinces, and that taxation can be imposed while representation is denied, must be dismissed forever from partisan philosophy. When that work shall have been accomplished, parties can take up minor issues, and retrace the lines of their partisan organizations; but, until then, let the Conservative League be faithful to its mission. Devoting ourselves to the cause, we invite forgetfulness of past antagonisms, and invoke a pure National spirit to control the action of the Convention.

The Cabinet Rupture—Congress and the Administration — The Danger to the Country.

From the Herald.

Doolittle and Dixon have been making some noise in the world. They are two conservative Republican Senators, who, earnestly adhering to the Union policy of Andrew Johnson, have been particularly active and instrumental in getting up the call for the independent National Johnson Union Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. In this connection it seems that Senator Doolittle applied the test to Mr. Postmaster-General Denison which has revealed him in his true colors, and which promises at least a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The test was the indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention. As Mr. Welles, of the Navy Department, in reply to a note from Mr. Doolittle, has written a long and patriotic letter, fully indorsing the President's policy and the said convention, and flatly denouncing the radical policy of Congress as unconstitutional and revolutionary, we infer that a note from Mr. Doolittle on the same subject was addressed to every other member of the Cabinet. We also conclude from the reports that Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed are to follow in the wake of Mr. Denison, that they, too, have resolved to adhere to Congress upon the simple issue of Congress or the Administration.

Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in his late speech to a serenading party at Washington, had already so far denned his position in favor of the President as to bring down upon himself the wrath of "Old Thad Stevens," while Mr. Seward, in his Fourth-of-July grateful, gracious, facetious, and romantic letter to the Sachems of Tammany Hall, had proved that King Solomon made a mistake when he said "there is nothing new under the sun." The chances of the retention in the Cabinet of Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, and Welles are very good. If they desired, however, to give the President a perfectly fair field for a thoroughgoing reorganization, they would follow the example of Martin Van Buren, as General Jackson's Secretary of State, by handing in their resignations. In the course that they have pursued they restrict the President, after all, to a sort of half-way reorganization.

The radical caucus of Congress, meantime, getting wind of Doolittle's manipulations of the Cabinet, rallied to the fight as promptly as the Austrians in the Quadrilateral. They resolved, on motion of their old fighting chieftain, Stevens, to hold every Republican member of either House a renegade who should support this Philadelphia Conservative Convention, and thus the issue between Congress and the President was made as clear as the old Cabinet quarrel between Calhoun and Jackson. It may be that Doolittle was doing it a little too fast in offering this temptation to the radicals, while Congress was still in session. At any rate, they have seized upon this Philadelphia Convention, and promptly used it for their own purposes.

It is evident now that they will keep one House or the other on guard over the President and his appointments through all the interval till next December. It is possible, indeed, that they may, on some pretext or other, as the fight goes on, bring up the venerable Mr. Welles or the outspoken McCulloch on what Mr. Stevens calls the "grand inquest of the nation" on charges of impeachment. Some of the radicals, through their favorite journals, have professed serious apprehensions of revolutionary assumptions of power by the President, from which we infer that they do not propose themselves to stop at any half-way measures in the prosecution of their own revolutionary schemes.

The Philadelphia Conservative Johnson National Convention, we perceive, is to be made up one-half of the elements from the Union war party of the country, and the other half of the Democratic elements, North and South, all fusing on the Johnson platform. This is a grand idea for the reconstruction of the Democratic party; but how it will work we are somewhat doubtful. Thurlow Weed, it is surmised, deserted the movement, carrying off his representative in Congress on the discovery that the old Democratic elements in the Convention would rule it regardless of Weed's instructions, and so leave him him out in the cold; while the New York shent-per shent clique seem to distrust the enterprise as promising no immediate rewards of offices in the face of a radical Senate. The regular Copperhead faction, however, have an organ which has hit upon an expedient to secure at once the spoils. It is the simple expedient on the part of the President of forcing the members elect from the excluded States into Congress at the point of the bayonet, or of dispersing "the long Parliament," *a la* Cromwell.

Calhoun, it will be remembered, denounced the old Democratic party as a league of spoilsmen, "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder." In this idea Calhoun was right, but he did not cover the whole ground, for it was from their wranglings over the "public plunder" that the old Democracy were broken up and the country was thrown into all the horrors of civil war. The same demoralizing effects are now broadly developing themselves in the Republican party, and the same ravenous appetite for the spoils still prevails among the Copperhead politicians of the Democratic party. It is with these clashing elements of corruption, spoilation, and revolution that President Johnson has to deal, and with which the conservative law-abiding American people have to deal.

Nor do we know of any other way of safety to the Administration and the people than the quiet constitutional way which is now open to them for a new Congress through our approaching fall elections. If this approaching Philadelphia Convention, adhering faithfully to the Johnson platform, will make its immediate object the election of a conservative Congress, it may do something. Otherwise there is danger that the movement will be productive of nothing but mischief. The first and most pressing public necessity is a new Congress, for the present Congress has proved itself utterly corrupt and unfit to save the Treasury, or to restore to us union and peace between the two sections or the two races, or law and order where discords and terror still prevail.

PUNCHIANA.

A CATCH.—It is rumored that all disputes arising at cricket during the current season are to be referred for adjudication to the Ball Court.

—Why ought an old man to be fond of sugar-plums? Because he likes his little comfits.

THE SMARTEST OF BONNETS.—Among the fashions for June, *Le Follet* mentions a new species of bonnet, which it calls the "tarte." Well, at any rate, you would say, you suppose the *tarte* must be *piquante*.

GRASS CUT.

(*Mournful Merriment in a Meadow.*)
Death is the mower; Man 's grass in the fields,
Not a living blade to his blade but yields.
Swiftly, surely, the scythe will pass
From left to right,
By the mower's might,
For men may grow,
But the mower will mow,
And sweepingly give us our *coup de grace*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to the President CATTELL, or to PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 19

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner of Highways, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz.:—A three feet sewer on the line of Haverford street, from Forty-second to Budd street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; and also a three feet Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street from Lombard to Pine street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.

If the lowest bidder does not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, 7 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.

7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 1866.

The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on demand, clear of tax.

7 13 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Diamond Coal Company held on the 5th inst., a Dividend of ONE 60 100 per share was declared, payable on and after the 14th inst.

7 14 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 33

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accomodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 12 mths6 No. 510 RACE Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES, No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting. AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET 4 16 3m CORNER OF RACE

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD, Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas,

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP,

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard.

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 45

NEW DRY GOODS AT MARSH & WARNOCK'S (PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND), No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.

Shetland Shawls, $4·00.

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Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

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50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

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CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST., A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, SWISS MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC NAINSOOK. 91

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4 5

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. WHITE PINE FLOORING. YELLOW PINE FLOORING. SPRUCE PINE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER. PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL, CUT TO A BILL, AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00	to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00	to 80
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00	to 100
GENTS do do	8 00	to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises 4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of *SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON, LEHIGH, SCHUYLKILL, AND BITUMINOUS COAL, No. 935 North NINTH Street, Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS. Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00. All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING—THE BOGUS HOBOKEN BANK.—Before Recorder Eneu, on Saturday, a man named Lewis Leaman had a hearing, charged with attempting to defraud the firm of Hagan, Boyd & Co., tobacco dealers. It appears that the accused called at the store, saying that he wished to purchase some tobacco. He was taken in charge by one of the salesmen, who sold the prisoner of bill of cigars and tobacco amounting to two thousand dollars. Leaman offered in payment for the goods a certificate of deposit on the North River Bank of Hoboken, N. J. He was informed by the firm that they could not accept the certificate until they had ascertained whether it was all right. Leaman remarked that he was perfectly satisfied, and left, saying he would return in an hour or so. During his absence, one of the firm, while looking over a New York paper, read an account of an alleged swindling concern called the "North River Bank, of Hoboken, N. J.," giving full particulars as to the character of said institution, their mode of doing business, etc.

The certificate was examined, and found to be upon the identical bank. Leaman soon after came in; he was sharply questioned; he said that the certificate was given him by a party in New York. He then produced an order from the individual authorizing him to make purchases and use the certificate in payment. The explanation being unsatisfactory, he was taken into custody by Detective Officer Samuel Henderson, and was held in $2000 bail by the Recorder for a further hearing on Thursday next.

The following are the particulars in reference to the discovery of the swindle in New York, and the arrest of the officers of the bogus Bank: —

On Thursday evening, Officer Robinson, of the Broadway squad, arrested two men named Samuel Jackson and G. W. Chadwick, on the complaint of Mr. George W. Hoier, of No. 274 Third avenue, who charged them with swindling. The prisoners were locked up for the night at police headquarters, and were on Saturday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

From the statement of the complainant and others, it would appear that for some months a system of swindling had been practised by the prisoners upon a gigantic scale under the name of banking. Within the time mentioned various persons have been in the habit of entering stores and brokers' offices, and either purchasing quantities of goods or else borrowing money, tendering in return checks on what purported to be an institution called the North River Bank, located at Hoboken, New Jersey. Should the person to whom the check was tendered hesitate about taking it, he would be referred to the banking house of G. W. Chadwick & Co., No. 64 Wall street. Should a messenger be sent there he would be assured that the institution, although a new concern, was considered perfectly reliable and sound, and, of course, with such an indorsement, the check would be taken. Chadwick's readiness to indorse the concern may be accounted for from the fact that he is alleged to have been the President of it.

In a short time, however, strange rumors began to be circulated. It was stated that the checks so freely circulated were not cashed when presented at the bank in Hoboken; that the bank, in fact, only consisted of a small office in Hoboken, presided over by a young man who, when invited to cash the checks uttered by the employers, invariably responded that he had no money, and knew nothing about the matter.

Strange as it may appear that such a mode of doing business could be allowed to exist for any length of time, it is stated that more than $200,000 have been realized by the principals in this swindle.

At length their career has been brought to a close, at least for the present, in the following manner:—On the 28th of June, Jackson, one of the prisoners, called upon G. W. Hoier, the complainant above mentioned, and asked him to cash a check for $32·65 on the above bank, alleging that as it was dated July 7, he could not get it cashed before that date. After some hesitation, and after repeated assurances from Jackson that it was perfectly good and would be cashed at maturity, he took the check and gave Jackson the amount asked for. He called upon Chadwick, and was assured by him that the check was all right, and would be paid on presentation at the bank in Hoboken.

On the 7th instant Mr. Hoier called at the office wherein the "bank" is located, in Hoboken, and was there assured by the young man in charge that he had no money, and could pay no checks. Satisfied that he had been swindled, Mr. Hoier caused the arrest of the accused, as already mentioned above.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.—During the heavy shower of rain on Saturday afternoon, the lightning struck in various parts of the city. The hotel and stable at Sixth and Girard avenue, belonging to John Berkenstock, were struck. At the former only a few bricks were displaced, but at the latter two horses were killed, and two were stunned. One of the animals killed was deemed of considerable value. About the time of this occurrence a woman was stunned at Sixth street and Columbia avenue while standing in a doorway. She had a washbasin in her hand, which was knocked from her grasp and carried some distance. The saw-mill on Beach street below Brown, was set on fire by a stroke of lightning, but no damage was done.

A house on Jamison street was struck; also, one at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Ellsworth streets, and a flag-staff on a schoolhouse in the Fifteenth Ward. At Fairmount and other points on the Schuylkill hail fell in large quantities and of unusually large size.

A large brick building on the west side of the Schuylkill, below Spruce, attached to the American Car Works buildings, was also struck by lightning and entirely demolished. The building was over two hundred feet long, built of brick, and tested upon arches. It has not been occupied for over two years. The building fell as if the arches had been suddenly pulled from under it.

PERILS OF THE WATER.—Yesterday, about noon, Thomas Hunter, aged ten years, and Hugh Tinney, aged ten years, went in to bathe in the Schuylkill, near the Point Breeze Gas Works, leaving James Hunter, aged thirteen years, on the bank, undressing. Neither of the boys could swim, and the water at the point where they went in was deep, in consequence of the bank being washed away; the two, therefore, sunk as soon as they got into the water, when James Hunter jumped in to save them, but he also went down, and was drowned with the other two. The body of Hunter was recovered and taken to the home of his parents, near the Gas Works, where Coroner Taylor held an inquest. The bodies of the other boys had not been recovered up to a late hour.

Robert Jeffries, residing at Thirteenth and Filbert streets, fell into the Delaware, at Vine street wharf, on Saturday night. In his descent he came into contact with a boat, and broke his leg. He was rescued, and taken to the hospital by Officer Russell, of the Fourth Police District.

A man named Patrick Poole was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the large tub at Smith's Island. His body was soon recovered, and an inquest held, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Peter Muslock, drowned in the Delaware on Friday afternoon. A verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Franklin Engine Company, of Germantown, received their new steamer on Saturday. She weighs 4500 pounds, and is finished in admirable style.

The steamer belonging to the Independence Hose Company has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in excellent condition. The Company have also purchased 700 feet of new steam forcing hose.

The Fairmount Hose Company have ordered a cylinder of new steam forcing hose.

There were fourteen fires last week, two of which were very heavy.

CAVING IN OF A CULVERT.—For two weeks past, at Twenty-first and Pine streets, workmen have been leisurely at work repairing a slight breach made by a caving in of the earth at the intersection of the two streets; but the damage was so slight that the passenger cars were not delayed in their trips. The heavy thunder storm at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, did great havoc in this quarter. The torrents of rain tore out the earth to a depth of thirty feet, and to a length and breath of nearly fifty feet. Providentially, the laborers had just left their work, so that no lives were lost or any injuries sustained.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Delaware steam fire engine set to work to pump out the water from the crevasse, and in several hours the way was clear for repairs. It is to be hoped that immediate and energetic measures will be set on foot to remedy this accident ere another like tornado (a very probable accompaniment of the present sultry weather) be allowed to undermine the foundations of surrounding buildings.

At Eighteenth and Pine streets, an explosion took place during the storm, throwing up the cobble stones and causing a hole large enough to impede the travel of the Pine Street Railway, even the horses having to be unhitched in order to allow the cars to pass.

CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.—John Kane, a lad, was kicked in the face by a horse on Saturday afternoon, at Eighth and Washington streets, and was severely injured.

Christian Shingle, eighteen years old, was run over by the Washington Hose carriage, at Nagle's Hill, Germantown, on Saturday, and had a leg broken.

Early on Sunday morning an unknown man was found on the track of the Baltimore Railroad, near Chester. He was mangled in a most shocking manner, the wheels having passed along the right side of the body, cutting the neck, crushing the arm, leg, and foot. The man was still alive when found, but died soon after being brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital. There was nothing to indicate the name or residence of the deceased. He wore dark pants, a light linen coat, and blue necktie. Those who first discovered the man thought they could understand him to say his name was Whittaker.

SPIRITUAL FRAUDS.—Mr. B. F. Urwiler, Assessor of the Nineteenth Ward, made a visit last week to the distillery of Messrs. Dobson & Co., No. 1006 Richmond street. The still, located in the rear part of the building, was in full operation at the time. The parties, it is charged, were distilling without a license from the United States Government. Deputy United States Marshals Crombarger, Godwin, and Schuyler arrested the parties concerned on Saturday morning. They will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith to-day.

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—George White was before Alderman Dougherty on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Annie Bachman, of No. 1750 Germantown road. The accused was held in $2000 bail to answer.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CAMP MEETINGS.—The season for holding the usual annual camp meetings is near at hand, and preparations are in progress to have everything in readiness. A number have already been projected, but the grandest of them all will be that gotten up by the Methodist Centenary Committee of the New Jersey Annual Conference, which will take place in a fine and elegantly adapted grove near the Carpenter's Landing Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, on the 6th of August. This will be a very interesting affair, as able and distinguished ministers from various sections of the country will be present to participate in the ceremonies incident to the occasion. Extensive preparations have been made to accommodate a large number of people. The camp or woods meeting which was held last year at Seaville, Cape May county, will be repeated this year, arrangements having been made for that purpose. This meeting bids fair to be highly interesting.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The improvements now in progress in Camden are more extensive and numerous than for many years past. Some seventy-five new buildings are in process of erection, streets are being curbed and paved, and a number of substantial culverts laid. All these will contribute to the future welfare and development of Camden, and notwithstanding this rapid increase of dwellings, there is greater demand for them than there is supply. Efforts were made last fall and winter to secure the erection of some five hundred buildings by a joint-stock company, but it never eventuated in anything tangible. It would be a good measure, and ought to be carried out at the earliest practicable day.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—A day or two since a woman named Sarah Adkins was taken into custody, on a charge of having destroyed her infant child by throwing it down a sink on Cooper street, below Second, where its body was found in a forward state of decomposition. Coroner Roberts held an inquest, and also had a post mortem examination of the body made, but the physicians were unable, from the testimony elicited, to determine whether the child had met with a natural or violent death. The mother, however, was held for further investigation.

HORSE-CAR RAILROAD.—The gentlemen who obtained a charter last winter, authorizing them to build a Horse-car Passenger Railroad from Cooper's to Kaighn's Point, Camden, have completed the organization of their Company, and, it is said, will commence building the road at an early day, and will prosecute it to completion with all due and practical rapidity. This road when finished will be decidedly advantageous to the people and profitable to the Company.

CARS BROKEN.—A day or two ago, while some workmen were drilling cars on the grade at Amboy, the cars got loose and ran down with such violence that they were forced through a wall in a paint shop, three feet in thickness, breaking everything with which they came in contact, and doing damage to the amount of $8000. Fortunately, no one was injured.

NEW RAILROAD.—On Saturday the books of subscription to the stock of the new railroad which is to be built from Bridgeton to Port Norris, were opened at the former place. This road is to form a connection with the West Jersey road, and will open a section of South Jersey which has long felt the necessity of better facilities to bring its productions to market.

AFTER THE HAWKERS.—Mayor Evard, of Atlantic City, has set a watchful eye on the peddlers and hawkers who go down there and attempt to sell goods without taking out the necessary license, according to law. Several have already been fined for this violation, and it would be well for those who contemplate going there to bear this fact in mind.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A day or two since a man named James Stout, employed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was struck by the locomotive and so severely injured that he is not likely to recover. He belonged to South River, whither he was conveyed.

DROWNED.—An evening or two since a boy named Benjamin Barnes, about fifteen years of age, went into the Rancocas creek to bathe, and was unfortunately drowned. He resided with Barclay Haines, at Hainesport, Burlington county. The body was soon after recovered.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION. — The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of Camden have rented the large hall under the Union League room, for meeting purposes, and have taken steps to form a new military organization.

RECOGNITION.—To-morrow, Tuesday, the congregation worshipping in the Pearl street Baptist Church, Bridgeton, will be constituted a church organization. The recognition services will be held in the evening, and a number of ministers will be present.

A NEW SOURCE OF QUININE.—A paper read before one of the scientific societies of England contends for the existence in the texture of animals of a substance closely resembling quinine. Henry Bence Jones and Dr. Dupre found that animal substances contain a substance which exhibited a fluorescence similar to quinine. This substance can be shown to exist in the living and dead textures. Every texture was examined, and in every one this substance occurred. The lenses of the eyes, from their transparency, are, above all others, most suited for experiments. The animal quinoidine, as the authors have named it, is procured from the other textures in the following manner:—The kidney, for instance, is treated with diluted acid, neutralized with alkali, and then extracted with ether. As regards the amount of fluorescent substance in different parts of man, the kidneys, cartilages, liver, and lenses seem to contain most, but no very accurate estimation could be made.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 21 1y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $.500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $800 each	8,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $10 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
10 000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	53,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberal lily of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our alien comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS,
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER,
J B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM E. OWENS,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 92.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington. Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, rattle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D C. Mcinnum, D. C.
General O. D. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
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Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon A. R. Iaflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
This (Monday) EVENING, July 16,
Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Act I.—The First Gleam of War.
Act II.—Signal of the Clock of the Mosque.
Act III.—The Charge of the Highlanders.
The Charming Original Music.
MISS EFFIE GERMON
In her admirable performance of "Jessie," will sing snatches of beautiful Scotch melodies.
And also the Nautical Spectacular Drama of
THE LOST SHIP.
WEDNESDAY,
MISS EFFIE GERMON'S BENEFIT,
for which occasion will be presented the Oriental Pagean of ALANDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.
5 24 2m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.
5 28 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS
Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 28 6
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO
FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$160,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$165 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170 000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Marset value	$996,390 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 954 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,633 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
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William C Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
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George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. D. Semple, Pittsburg.
Robert Burton,	A. B Berger, Pittsburg.
John D. Taylor,	D T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1y

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 329 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
SURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant.	Thomas H Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·0 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 53 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Latest from Europe—Prussia's Wonderful Success.

THE European news brought us by the *American* and by the *Nova Scotian* is of almost startling interest. The Prussians are sweeping down into Austria like an avalanche, crushing everything before them. The culmination of the contest, thus far, was in a tremendous pitched battle on the 3d of July, at Sudowa, in which the Prussians were commanded by the King in person, and the Austrians by Field-Marshal BENEDEK, and which resulted in a complete victory for the Prussians, the Austrians losing 14,000 prisoners and 116 cannon.

The previous contests are now shown to have been uniformly favorable for the Prussians. The three days battles of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June took place along an extended line, and were caused by the movements of the two Prussian armies, under the Crown Prince and Prince CHARLES, towards a concentration in Northern Bohemia. The one of these was moving from the direction of Saxony, where it had captured Dresden; the other was the main army of Silesia. The obvious design of the Austrian commander was to fall upon the advancing columns of these armies separately before they could form a junction, and thus drive them back, or destroy them in detail. In these preliminary engagements the Austrians pretended to have achieved success, and in the multiplicity of details and amid the contradictory nature of the despatches, it was difficult to form a correct judgment as to the real facts in the case. One circumstance, however, did not escape the eyes of the careful observer, and that was that, although the Austrians claimed victories in these early battles, the Prussians had absolutely advanced their lines and had already secured a firm foothold across the Bohemian frontier. It was like the successes which the Rebels used to claim in the campaign between GRANT and LEE from the Rapidan down, when every Rebel victory was unaccountably followed by an advance of GRANT and a falling back of LEE.

This was the condition of affairs previous to the accounts brought us by the late arrivals. From them we learn that in all these preliminary engagements the Prussians were uniformly successful, especially in the battles of the 27th and 28th of June, in which the Austrian corps under GABLENZ was completely broken up, losing prisoners, guns, and colors in large numbers. As a consequence, the Prussian armies had now got safely through the mountain passes, and had crowded down well into the open country, the Austrians falling back towards the southeast, so as to cover the railroad leading to Vienna, and taking up a strong position at Gitschin, a little town of some 3000 inhabitants, a short distance southeast of Turnau, and about fifty miles northeast of Prague. Here, upon the 29th of June, the next battle took place, the Prussians carrying the town by storm, and inflicting great damage upon the Austrians. Up to this time, in the brief campaign commencing on the 26th of June, the Austrian losses are stated to have footed up the enormous sum of 20,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 prisoners. Several battalions had been completely annihilated. The Saxon Corps, the Clam-Gallas Corps, the Gablenz Corps, and the Kalik Brigade had been thoroughly broken up, and were no longer in a condition to fight. Moreover, the two great Prussian armies had now formed a complete union, and were in excellent spirits and condition. To add to the glory of the occasion, the King had himself arrived, and taken formal command of the Prussian hosts in person. In this threatening condition of affairs the Austrian commander had but one resource, and that was to concentrate his whole army for a great battle. This he did at Sudowa, a point between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, a short distance directly north of Pardubitz. Here the Prussian army attacked him on the 3d instant. The battle raged furiously for twelve hours. Until 10 A. M. the advantages seemed to be on the side of the Austrians, but from that time the the Prussians had the best of it, and at 2 P. M. they stormed the strong point of the Austrian position, and drove them from the field. Evening found the Austrian army in full and disorderly retreat for Koniggratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry. The magnitude of the victory may be estimated from the fact that up to the evening of the 4th, the Prussians had captured fourteen thousand unwounded prisoners, and one hundred and sixteen cannon! Prince LICHTENSTEIN and Prince WINDISCHGRATZ were taken prisoners, three Austrian Archdukes were wounded, General Count HUMB was shot in the head, and Colonel BENDER, and other staff officers, killed.

But the significance of this defeat to the Austrians may best be inferred from the fact that, on the very next day, the Emperor hastened to telegraph to LOUIS NAPOLEON, *offering to cede to him Venetia and accepting his mediation for peace.* This shows that Austria is in extremity. The Emperor NAPOLEON immediately telegraphed to the King of Prussia to obtain an armistice. Whether the King agreed to grant one or not is not stated.

For the present the Prussians are masters of the situation. They have isolated the Austrian army, under BENEDEK, from the joint Austrian and Federal forces in the West, in and about Frankfort-on-the-Main. They have concentrated an immense army in Central Bohemia. Well appointed, ably commanded, and flushed with uninterrupted victory in a campaign of wonderful character, there is apparently nothing to stop them this side of Vienna. It is no longer a question of empire for Austria, but one of life itself.

The Incoming British Government.

LATEST advices give us the full Cabinet, as formed under the auspices of Lord DERBY. We have the full list:—

Premier—Lord DERBY.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. DISRAELI.
Foreign Secretary—Lord STANLEY.
Home Secretary—Mr. WALPOLE.
Colonial Secretary—Lord CARNARVON.
Secretary for India—Lord CRANBORNE.
Secretary of War—General PEEL.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON.
President of the Council—Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS.
Privy Seal—Lord MALMESBURY.
Lord Chancellor—Lord CHELMSFORD.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis of ABERCORN.
President of Board of Trade—Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.
President of Poor Law Board—Mr. HARDY.

There is little to attract attention in its formation. The absence of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is noticeable, and gives rise to comments in the British press. Mr. HENLEY, also, although previously identified with the Tory Administration, holds no portfolio in the Tusion Cabinet. The successful competitor of Mr. GLADSTONE for the seat from Oxford, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, comes in as President of the Poor Law Board. While the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS is President of the Council, Lord CRANBORNE, well known as a contributor to the *Quarterly*, is Secretary for India. It cannot fail to be of interest to our readers to know something of the past life of each of those who are now to have the control of the mightiest foreign power:—

EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, Earl of DERBY, is 67 years old. At the age of 21 he entered Parliament, and distinguished himself as a ready debater. In 1824 he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies, which position he held under two Administrations. In the year 1828 he went away, but when in 1830 Lord GREY formed a reformed Cabinet, Mr. STANLEY was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary for the Colonies, with the special charge of abolishing slavery in the West Indies, which duty he faithfully executed. In 1841 he was Colonial Secretary under Sir ROBERT PEEL. In 1844, before his accession to the Peerage as Earl of DERBY, he was created Baron STANLEY, and took his seat in the Peers. In 1845, upon the defeat of PEEL, Lord STANLEY was invited to form a Protective Cabinet, but declined. In 1861 he succeeded to the vast estates of the Earl of DERBY. In 1852 Lord RUSSELL was defeated, and DERBY called upon to form a Cabinet, which he did. His Ministry was short-lived, for when the year went out they went out with it. In 1858 RUSSELL was again defeated, when DERBY once more came in. This also was as a flower of the field, for it perished in a day. And now after eight years' battling in the opposition, he is once more at the head of affairs. It is probable that his official service will cease before the year has expired.

The Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI is sixty-one years of age. He commenced the study of the law in London; but on the appearance of "Vivian Grey" and other novels he rose rapidly into public notice. In 1831 he stood for Parliament, but was defeated. The same ambition and result occurred in 1834. Again, in 1837, he stood, and that time with success. His reputation is rather of a literary than political nature, although he is an able speaker. In 1849 he was the head of the Commons. In 1852 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer under DERBY. He held the same office in 1859, and now, for the fourth time, holds it in 1866. It will be noticed that two men renowned in the field of letters are the heads of the most powerful Government of Europe—DERBY, as translator of "Homer," and DISRAELI, as a novelist.

Lord EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, the oldest son of the Earl of DERBY, was born at Knowsley in 1826. In 1848 he was elected member for Lynn Regis, as the successor of Lord G. BENTINCK. In 1850 he delivered a celebrated speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies. He then visited India, and during his absence was appointed, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the DERBY Ministry. Though conservative in politics, he entertains very liberal opinions on many subjects, such as the Church rates. When Sir W. MOLESWORTH died in 1855, and a vacancy was thereby created in the Colonial Office, Lord PALMERSTON offered Lord STANLEY the seals of the office, the acceptance of which he however declined. In 1858 and 1859, when his father again came into power, he was appointed Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. HENRY HOWARD HERBERT, Earl of CARNARVON, who has been appointed Secretary for the Colonies, was born in 1831, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1852. During his minority he succeeded to the title and estates of his father, and soon after taking his seat in the Upper House, he made his maiden speech, which called forth the encomiums of the Earl of DERBY. In 1859 he was nominated by the same distinguished statesman High Steward of the University of Oxford. Earl CARNARVON has his reputation yet to make.

The Right Honorable SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, who holds the office of Home Secretary for the third time, was born in 1806, and educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a good deal of distinction. As Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord DERBY's Cabinet of 1852, he carried through Parliament the bill for embodying the militia. He returned to office with Lord DERBY in the same capacity. He has represented the University of Cambridge in the House of Commons since 1856. He is a great-grandson of the famous Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, first Earl of OXFORD.

ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT, Viscount CRANBORNE, the new Secretary of State for India, is the eldest living son of the Marquis of SALISBURY, who was a member of both Earl DERBY's previous Cabinets. He was born in 1830, and has been M. P. for the family borough of Stamford since 1853. He has not held office before.

The Right Honorable Lieutenant-General JONATHAN PEEL, Secretary for War, succeeds to office by prescriptive right, having filled the same position in the DERBY Cabinet of 1858-9. He is a fifth son of the first Sir ROBERT PEEL, and was born in 1799. From 1841 to 1846 he was Surveyor-General of Ordnance. He is popularly considered an "old fogy," being not only a Tory of the ancient school, but a man of little force in Parliament.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, President of the Council, was a lord of the Treasury in the last DERBY Ministry. He was born in the year 1823; was appointed (being then Earl TEMPLE) keeper of the privy seal to the Prince of WALES in 1852, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1861. He is more distinguished for the lustre of his ancestry, among whom are the GRENVILLES and Lord TEMPLE, statesmen of the time of GEORGE II and GEORGE III, than for his personal achievements.

Of the lesser lights of the Ministry we have no room to speak. The complexion of the entire Cabinet, it will be noticed, is the same as that short-lived administration of 1852 and 1858-9. We predict for the present incumbency as premature a death.

A Lesson from the City Commissioner's Case.

WE published on Saturday the decision rendered by Judge ALLISON in the contested election case of D. P. WEAVER vs. JOHN GIVEN. The Court, in giving its decision, was not over-nice in its denunciation of the fraud which had been attempted on the will of the people. The opinion read as follows:—

"That the *bold and flagrant fraud* connected with the army vote, which was established beyond successful contradiction or reasonable question, required us to hold that nothing short of proof of fraud, equally specific and direct, ought to be weighed by the Court as a set-off to a *deliberately planned system of wholesale forgery* which, before the Return Judges, overthrew the real majority of WEAVER, as it appeared upon the face of the returns of the home vote, and gave the election to GIVEN by a majority of 322. We said to the respondent that *a forgery, so gross and extensive in its character*, so defiant in its assault upon the expressed will of the people, and so successful in its intended purpose, when detected and exposed by the clearest evidence, which was wholly uncontradicted, ought not to be allowed to be turned aside or overcome, except by the establishment of other frauds, plain, palpable, and direct."

In accordance with this opinion, the right of Major WEAVER to the seat has been fully and clearly established. There is no honest man in our city—be he Republican or Democrat—who will not rejoice that the duly elected servant of the people has at last got his dues. In addition, the candidate supported by a "wholesale forgery" has been ousted, and stands before the community in the proper disgraceful light in which such an effort should appear.

JOHN GIVEN received the Republican nomination for the office of Commissioner by a majority of *one* vote in a full convention. He was the choice of a corrupt political ring, which ignored all responsibility to the people, and believed that a party is merely a machine for personal aggrandizement. We have so long been accustomed in our city to submit to the choice of the Convention, and to elect, without questioning, any man whom they may nominate, that the political wire-pullers had at last come to believe that the character of the candidate had but little to do with success. It was merely his party principles which the people examined. Influenced by this fallacious belief, GIVEN was nominated; and the result was, that while all the rest of his party had some thousands majority, he, running ten thousand votes behind his ticket, was defeated.

One would have thought that after a rebuke so openly and bitterly administered, such a popular declaration that ten thousand of his political friends did not believe him honest; that this man GIVEN would have quietly allowed his competitor to enter in the office, and he, hiding his diminished head, seek to save what little character was left. But such was not the case. A system of the most flagrant and wholesale forgery was resorted to. Our honored soldiers were impressed into the scheme, the names of the lamented dead were dragged forth from respected resting-places, and made to figure in the dishonest effort. Nothing was too sacred for violation, and the ballot given to the soldier was prostituted to the base purpose of personal dishonesty. We use strong terms, but no stronger than those made use of by the judiciary. That branch of our civil service into which passion never enters, which speaks only in the calm tone of judicial and deliberate conviction, has made use of language far stronger than our own.

It has been stated by certain opposition journals that this man GIVEN was the Republican nominee, was elected by Republican votes, and supported by Republican influence during the contest. The effort to make political capital out of personal dishonesty is no new dodge in our local quarrels, but we are thankful that the Republican party can wash its hands of all the crimes of its candidate. He was not nominated by the mass of the party, a clique secured the candidacy, and notwithstanding the prestige attached to a regular nomination, ten thousand members of the party refused to lend him their support. He was defeated by Republican votes. As soon as the result was announced the Republican press of this city, with singular unanimity, argued in favor of Major WEAVER. For months that gentleman has had no stronger friends in his own political ranks than in the editorial chairs of the Philadelphia papers. They have denounced the fraud, and utterly repudiated the man who was guilty of the crime. A Republican judge has decided in favor of Major Weaver, and the Republican press are to-day congratulating the community over the defeat of their own party candidate. Can greater honesty or greater frankness be found than they have exhibited? We think not. The skirts of the Union party are free from all the mire which has covered its nominee. He has been read out of the party, and from his defeat some lessons, timely and important, should be learned by the conductors of political rings—the first of which is the deduction that no dishonest man, that no man whose character is blemished, can be elected to an official position because he gets a nomination. Party lines are clearly drawn, but there are enough honest and independent voters in Philadelphia to keep any rogue out of place. When a man has soiled his reputation, his party must drop him, and not seek to clear his misdeeds by giving them their sanction. There has never been a more united, and seldom a more powerful local party than the Republican in Philadelphia, yet they utterly failed to elect a bad man. Let this example be remembered, and let us never again have a candidate selected by a ring, which will compel honest men to scratch the ticket and support a Democrat.

The second lesson is that, although in national matters party principles are all potent, in local affairs the people will look rather to the men than to their doctrines. What we want is honesty and efficiency, and if a Democrat possesses them, and a Republican does not, the Democrat will probably be elected.

Now one word to JOHN GIVEN. There once upon a time lived a man named WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, and this man wrote a play called *Henry VIII.* In it he makes "Cardinal Wolsey" say, "Corruption wins not more than honesty." Now, Mr. GIVEN, although without your valuable case as a precedent, this man SHAKESPEARE was right. To be corrupt is less likely to be successful than if honesty is the rule of action. Throughout your whole conduct of the case, you have exhibited a total ignorance of this cardinal principle; and if at the outset you had invested in a copy of the Bard of Avon, you would not have been obliged "to learn in suffering what is taught in song."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN STELLWAGEN, U. S. N.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, of the United States Navy, which occurred yesterday afternoon, at Cape Island, New Jersey. Captain Stellwagen was one of our most prominent citizens, as well as an officer of rare worth.

He was concerned in some of the most prominent actions in our late war. He was in command of the *Mercedita* in the action off Charleston harbor, when the Rebels undertook to raise the blockade by attacking our blockading vessels with their iron-clads. In that action he was so severely injured that he never recovered from its effects. At the close of the action he was paroled by the Rebels, but the President and Secretary of the Navy did not recognize the parole as binding. It, however, to avoid any question, sent him in command of the *Constellation* to the Mediterranean.

On his return to this country in 1864, at the termination of his cruise, he was sent out and took command of the sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, which was then blockading off Charleston, South Carolina. He did not stay in command of her long, owing to his increasing illness, but was condemned and sent home on sick leave in April, 1865. From that time he has not been capable of being in service. Captain Stellwagen was universally beloved. As an officer and a private citizen he has always commanded the respect and admiration of all who have been associated with him. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and several children. He will be buried from his late residence, No. 1617 Chesnut street.

Von Bismark.

THROUGHOUT the whole series of remarkable events which have resulted in the disruption of the Germanic Confederation, the conquest of Hanover and Saxony, and the recent disastrous and overwhelming defeat of the Austrian army under General BENEDEK, there has been apparent, on the part of Prussia, the directing power and resistless energy of a single mighty mind. "The man of blood and iron," the proud, domineering, restless BISMARK, is the master spirit of those great events which are startling all Europe. Throughout the whole contest he has displayed the characteristics of one who felt that he was master of the situation.

He has exhibited an inflexibility of purpose, a promptness of execution, and a thorough comprehension of facts, which stamp him as not only one of the first men in Europe, but as one of the most remarkable characters of modern times. Never has the value of promptitude in national affairs been more signally shown. When he had made up his mind to take possession of the Duchies, it was done instantly, and in such force that no resistance was practicable. When a rupture with the minor States of Germany became inevitable, he did not wait for explanations, or for the exchange of diplomatic notes, but moved his armies at once upon them, thus gaining advantages of position and a moral prestige of success of the very highest importance. In the campaign with the Austrians the same qualities have shone out conspicuously. The Prussian movements have been prompt, powerful, unremitted, and most wonderfully successful. It is true he has had good material to work with, but he has shown that he knew how to use it.

We may be sure that we have not yet heard the last of this remarkable man. He has but one peer in Europe, and that is the Emperor NAPOLEON. The field before him is an inviting one. Events are ripe for the hand of a master to mould and direct them. We shall hear more of this man of blood and iron ("Der Mann von blut und Eisen")—this terrible BISMARK.

The Prussian Needle Guns.

ONE thing which is said to have contributed essentially to the success of the Prussians in their recent battles with the Austrians is the celebrated "needle gun," with which the former are armed. This gun has told with terrible effect upon the Austrian masses. One military correspondent, who was an eye-witness of one of the battles, says that in the firing of infantry the proportion of Austrians who fell to that of Prussians was as six to one.

The Proposed Cession of Venetia.

THE Austrian Emperor finding himself in danger of losing his crown, having already lost his best army, has offered to cede Venetia to LOUIS NAPOLEON. The general impression seems to be that this will terminate the war. There are many difficulties in the way, however, and it is too early to form a decisive judgment in regard to the matter. Prussia's plans and desires will now be a very important element in the final settlement of the difficulties.

THE *Tribune* this morning concludes an able address to Congress with the following pertinent appeal:—

"Gentlemen in Congress! we pray you not to adjourn without *doing something* to check the outward flow of Government bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold, and sold in Europe for 30 to 35 per cent. below their nominal value. We wish you would both contract the currency and increase the tariff; we pray you not to leave Washington without doing one or the other! And, if any measure which may seem partial, inadequate, merely palliative, should be presented, we entreat every champion of national solvency and home industry to give it a hearty support. Make it better if you can; but vote for anything that tends to diminish, if but by a fraction, the inundation of our country with foreign goods and foreign debt."

THE motion to increase the pay of members of Congress from $3000 to $4500 is a highly proper one. We favor a still larger increase. If a man is qualified to fill the position of national legislator, he can make more than $4000 a year. The expense of living at Washington is so dear that an able but poor man is either compelled to decline election, or else to resort to that system of bribery which is so disgraceful to our American politics.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 16.—The Flour Market continues excesively dull and prices are less firm. There is no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly. Sales of superfine at $8@8 75; extras at $9@9 75; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $11·50@13 50; and fancy brands at $14@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is buttlittle inquired after. The last sale was at $5 25 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue to be of an extremely limited character. Sales of 350 bushels new Milwaukee Club at $2 30, and 1000 bushels new Delaware red at $2 80@2·85. Nothing doing in Wheat. The offerings of Rye continue small, but there is not much demand; we quote at $1 10. Corn is quiet, and prices have declined; sales of 800 bushels prime yellow at 95c., and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are dull and unsettled; sales of Pennsylvania at 62@65c., and Western at 50@55c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Cloverseed may be quoted at $7, Timothy at $5 25@5 50 and Flaxseed at $3 40.

Provisions are quiet but firm; sales of new Mess Pork at $32 75@33, and Mess Beef at $20@25 for Western and city packed.

Whisky moves slowly; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2·28@2 29.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, July 16, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices are firmer; Government bonds continue in good demand at a further advance; old 5·20s sold at 107¼, an advance of ¼; new do. at 105¾, a slight advance; and 7·30s at 104¼, an advance of ¼; 99¼ was bid for 10 40s; and 109¼ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 91½, and new City 6s at 96¾.

Railroad shares are looking up. Reading sold at 55¼@55½, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾, no change; Minehill at 54¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 36, an advance of ½; 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62¼ for Lehigh Valley; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 53 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 18½ for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 220 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 65½ for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are more active. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at from 35¾ to 35½, the latter rate an advance of ¼. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 57¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¾ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade sold at 2¾, a decline of ¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¾; 11 A. M., 149; 12 M., 149½; 1 P. M., 149¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$10000 U S 6s, '65, coup	105¾	300 sh Read.....	lots 55¼
100 sh Ocean....	b30 5¾	100 sh do...	s5wn 55¼
500 sh Maple Sh....c	2¾	100 sh do...	b5mt 55¾

FIRST BOARD

$3000 US 5·20s 62, cp	107¼	200 sh Sch N pf...	lots 35¾
$7000 do....	lots. 107¼	300 sh do.....	b30 35¾
$500 U S 7·30s June	104¾	100 sh do.....	c 35¾
$10 37 Pa 5s.....c&p	91	200 sh Union Canal pf.	4¼
$1382·37 do. vs cts	91¼	100 sh Read.....	b5 55¾
$771 17 do.....	91¼	100 sh do.....	s5 55¾
$1000 Phil 6s new...	96¾	100 sh do.....	55¾
$4500 do... RSO	96¾	200 sh do lots.	b10 55¼
$2000 Reading bs. 70	96	2 sh Minehill.....	54¾
2 sh Penn R.....	55¼		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....	149¼	150
American Silver, 4s and 5s.....	188	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	12¾	13¼
" " July, 1864....	12¾	12¾
" " August, 1864....	11¾	12¼
" " October, 1864....	10¾	11¼
" " Dec., 1864....	9¾	10¼
" " May, 1865....	7¾	8¼
" " August, 1865....	6¾	6¾
" " Sept., 1865....	5¾	6¾
" " October, 1865....	5¾	5¾

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 16.—The receipts of Beef Cattle are light this week, only reaching about 1200 head. The market continues dull, but prices are rather higher, extra selling at 17½@18c.; fair to good at 16@17c.; and common at 14@15c. ℔ pound, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

100	head	James S. Kirk, Western, 16@18.
65	"	P. McFillen, Western, 17@17¾.
51	"	Christy & Brother, Western, 15@16¾.
21	"	Jones McClese, Chester county, 15@16.
70	"	J. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
106	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 16@17.
82	"	E. S. McFilin, Western, 15@17.
78	"	B Ullman, Western, 16@18.
80	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@17.
120	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 15½@17¾.
48	"	H. Chain, Western, 14@16¾.
20	"	L. Frank, Western, 15@16.
50	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 16@17.
72	"	J. Seldomridge, Western, 14@17.
20	"	R. Tomlinson, Western, 16@18.

Hogs—Prices are looking up. 1500 head sold at the different yards at from $14@14 50 the 100 lbs. net, including a few extra at $14¼.

Sheep continue in fair demand. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6¼c. ℔ pound gross, as to condition.

Cows continue dull. 250 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $60@80 ℔ head for Milch Cows, as to quality.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000 Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the Railroad of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River so that this mortgage of $6 000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $18,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis, with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas, and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.)

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On Wednesday, July 18th.
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The number of tickets issued will be limited and can be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, opposite the United States Mint; Bardsley & Hall, No 2110 Lombard street; Thomas Smiley, No. 1613 South street; Samuel Lindsay, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets; Hopson's, corner of Eleventh and South streets, and at the wharf upon the morning of excursion.

Adult Tickets, $1·25. Children, 65 cents.

The Fifteenth, Race, and Lombard street cars have arranged to carry passengers from different points in time to meet the first boat. Last boat leaves at 6 o'clock. 7 11 wsm3t4p

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th. 7 16 9t

C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 13,486, 12 485; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99, 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 59; Arch St. Theatre, No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 18 lm3n.* CASPER HESS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE GRAND ADDITION TO THE GEOGRAPHY OF INNER AFRICA MADE BY MR. BAKER."—SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, BART.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBERT NYANZA,
GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE,
AND
Explorations of the Nile Sources,
BY
SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M. A. F. R. G. S.:

And Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society.

With Maps, numerous Illustrations, engraved on wood, by J. Cooper, from Sketches by Mr. Baker; and a Chromo-Lithograph Frontispiece of the Great Lake from which the Nile flows, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Baker beautifully engraved on Steel, by Jeans, after Photographs.

In 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, price $5.

A model of what a book of travels should be.—*London Saturday Review.*

A book which everybody must read.—*North British Review.*

As a Macaulay rose among the historians, so a Baker has arisen among the explorers.—*London Reader.*

There is not a page in it that will not repay perusal, and not a chapter that is not some way or other suggestive.—*London Athenæum.*

Charmingly written, full as might be expected of incident, and free from that wearisome reiteration of useless facts which is the drawback to almost all books of African travel.—*London Spectator.*

No one who has any feelings to be moved can read Mr. Baker's exquisite narrative without extending to him and his noble wife the warmest sympathy.—*London Leader.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
7 14 3t4p] PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
6 14 6t4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD ALWAYS USE STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent. WARD J CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

HAVANA CIGARS.
Great Reduction in Prices This Day, by
WARD. J. CAFFEE,
7 13 3trp IMPORTER,
S. E. corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 19th instant.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
7 16 4t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No 122 South WHARVES.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETween Fourth and Chesnut and Third and Walnut, a CUFF with GOLD BUTTON attached, marked "A." The finder will please return the same to No. 409 WALNUT Street. 7 16 3t

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A LITTLE BILL THAT OUGHT TO BE PAID AT ONCE.—Some time since the City Treasurer received a communication from an individual in this city, who stated that he had suffered a loss of $40,000,000 during the course of the war. This severe misfortune seemed to have wrought upon the mind of our friend to such an extent that he at last conceived the idea that it was the duty of the city to make good his loss. But being of a magnanimous turn of mind, he was willing to compromise the matter, and therefore, in his communication to the Treasurer, declared that he would be satisfied with half the amount—that is to say, with the mere pittance of twenty millions of dollars. It is generally supposed that this person was not in his right mind at the time, and the impropriety of intrusting such a large amount of money to the care and disposition of a monomaniac was so evident that the city authorities took the responsibility of withholding it for the present.

The other day, however, another case of this character occurred, presenting some peculiar features. This new creditor of the city claims to sustain a *bona fide* character in that capacity. He asks no mere gratuity from the city, but merely the settlement of his just and properly audited claims. His ideas of figures are evidently quite restricted, as he has very foolishly fixed the amount of the bill at a mere half million. Being subject, like his predecessor, to sudden and unaccountable fits of generosity, and taking compassion upon the lank condition of the city's purse, he has likewise consented to deduct the entire principal from the bill, provided that he receives without further delay the interest that has already accrued.

The bill to which we refer was enclosed in the following communication, which was presented to the Common Council at its last session:—

"PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1865.

"*To the Honorable Members of Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:—*

"GENTLEMEN—I am owed Company of Philadelphia. To Spencer High, Dr.

"Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), with interest from 1858.

"Colonel Small, late Chief Clerk, wrote out the interest $180,000.

"As there is a deficiency in the City Treasury, I agree to receive only the interest three quarters in bonds of $5000 each of the City loan and one quarter in City warrants.

"Gentlemen—I solicit the favor of an answer on Thursday next

"I have the honor of being your obedient servant,

SPENCER HIGH.

It will be the best course for the Committee on Finance, to whom the communication was gravely referred, to treat this matter with "promptness and despatch," as we understand from reliable sources that Mr. High is resolved to get his money, if such a thing is within the range of possibilities. With this object in view, we are informed that he has written not only to Judge Kelley, and other members of Congress from this city, but also to the President of the United States. What assistance in the matter he expects them to render, we confess to be beyond our comprehension.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT—A TIMELY INVENTION.—There is no end to the uses to which India-rubber can be applied. The last, but not least, its introduction into paint, is one of the most important of all. Paint has long needed something to render it more durable and less expensive, and the addition of the rubber secures this desirable end. We speak somewhat from experience, having used the article; but from others who have greater experience, we are assured that the paint thus made is superior in durability to anything of the kind heretofore invented. Previous to its introduction into the finer class of paints it had been put to the test on damp walls and roofs by the inventor, and instances can be shown in which for the last ten years, it has stood fast against every corroding and destroying influence. Honest painters will not object to this on the ground that it is *too* lasting; but property owners, looking to their interests will require the best article as a matter of economy; and it requires but little trouble for any one to fully satisfy himself by calling at the works of the Company, where every attention will be paid to answer inquiries upon the subject. Here the rubber may be seen in the various stages of its preparation, until, with oil, it flows into the mill, to be thoroughly ground into the paint.

Several of our enterprising citizens, fully awake to the great importance of this thing, made purchase of the full right to make and sell this paint, and have secured a charter, under the title of the American Gum Paint Company. Under their auspices the principle has been extended to all house, sign, and fancy paints—everything from white to black, umbers, siennas, etc. The Company have a factory and office at the S. E. corner of Twentieth and Filbert streets, where we would advise our readers to call and see for themselves.

ASSAULTING OFFICERS.—The rough-and-ready element of our population, we fear, are becoming rather obstreperous. It is not often that they venture to resist an officer when making an arrest, but the habit is steadily growing upon them, and a little wholesome castigation will be needed before they are thoroughly cured of it. With this object in view Alderman Shoemaker has committed one Adam Bardell, in default of $600 bail, to answer the charge of interfering with the police. Adam was taken into custody at the corner of Master and Mascher streets.

Alderman Hutchinson has also undertaken to break up the business by holding John Peacock and James Burns to answer the same charge. Patrick Dilen, who was guilty of the still more aggravated offense of assault and battery upon a policeman, was detained by Alderman Ramsdell until he had given bail in $600 to appear at Court and give an account of his misdeeds.

INSULTING FEMALES.—The practice of insulting ladies in the streets and public parks of the city, has become the chief amusement of young men, who aspire to the designation of fastness. So common, indeed, has it become of late, that a lady who entertains any self-respect will consider the matter very carefully ere she will venture to seek a little fresh air by passing an afternoon in Franklin or Washington Squares. On Saturday and on Sunday the police made as extensive raid upon these thoughtless gallants. Jame Rankins and Ravel Evrabble were each held in $400 bail by Alderman Hutchinson to answer the charge. Last evening Officer Reeder, of the Reserves, to whom has been intrusted the task of breaking up this disreputable practice, took into custody George Belle, Isaac Ellis, and George Evans, who were amusing themselves in that way in Franklin Square. Alderman Williams held each of them in $400 bail to answer.

SWIMMING ON THE CITY FRONTS.—It is an old saying, that most ordinances "are more honored in the breach than in the observance." That against swimming in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, within the city limits, appears to be peculiarly one of these. There are numerous arrests for this offense every day, but it does not appear to do any good. At any time in the morning hours, and early in the evening, boys and men may be seen at almost any of the wharves, making an indecent exposure of their persons. It is high time this nuisance was done away with, and an example made of all offenders. With the free baths and Smith's Island so available, there is not the shadow of excuse for indulging in such outrageous disregard of the feelings of others.

JOHN MASON GRIER.—On Saturday morning John Mason Grier, late one of the editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, was consigned to his final resting-place, on the heights of the Brandywine. He was followed to the grave by his numerous relatives and a delegation from the Press Club of Philadelphia. The thanks of the family are tendered to the management of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the courtesy shown the funeral cortege; the politeness of the road is a favor, not only to the relatives, but to the members of the Press, which will be remembered and reciprocated. Amid the quiet of the country, surrounded by those who loved him most, the remains of one who had, through all the varied events of a chequered life, did all his duty, were placed in the tomb.

BARN BURNING.—Yesterday a fire broke out in the barn attached to the premises in Lower Merion owned by Mr. Hoehn, and occupied by Mr. Kern. The barn was totally consumed. The roof of the dwelling was on fire, but was put out by the exertions of the neighbors before the arrival of the steam fire engines. The loss amounted to about $1500. Amount of insurance not ascertained. Cause of fire unknown.

WIFE BEATING.—The hot weather appears to have a bad effect on the combative propensities of certain obivatrous believerents. John Meyers, residing in Washington street, under the influence of hot weather and not drinks, assaulted his wife, and was held by Alderman Thomas in $1200 to answer for said amusement. These brutal affairs are becoming quite frequent of late.

ON A HIGH HORSE.—Patrick Devenney having imbibed rather too freely for such roasting weather as this went up to Fairmount Park, and proceeded to indulge in the pastime known to the law under the title of "malicious mischief." Alderman Hutchinson refused to let him go until he had given bail in $600 to answer for his pranks.

THE LIGHTNING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—During the storm on Saturday afternoon the lightning was guilty of many curious antics in our western suburb. The American Car Works, belonging to a New York Company, and situated on West street, below Thirty-first, were made a complete wreck. The electricity struck the buildings to which no lightning rod was attached, about four o'clock. At the time there was a high wind blowing, and this served to make the desolation even more complete. These works were on a very extensive scale, having a length of 327 feet and a width of 67 feet. Their destruction will involve the loss of many thousands of dollars.

Several buildings in the neighborhood was struck about the same time; among others Presser's stable, on Market street, above Thirty-first, and a dwelling at Forty-ninth and Haverford's reels, but the damage inflicted was comparatively slight. Several trees were also disposed of in a summary manner, some of them being torn into atoms. At Thirty-second and Baring streets two peacefully-disposed canary birds were killed outright while singing in their cage, although, strange to say, the fluid did not strike the house in the window of which the cage was hanging.

At the Police Station, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, a very singular freak was played by the fiery element. It is not known whether or not the Station House was struck, but the lightning entered a washroom on the second floor, and dar ed thence into the adjoining bedroom. In the former room there is a large iron basin set in brick work, the interior of it being covered with a coating of porcelain. When the electric fluid reached the basin there was a terrific cracking and snapping, much resembling the noise produced by a wholesale discharge of fire-crackers. After gamboling about in the basin, but without doing it the slightest damage, the current of electricity began suddenly to play about the feet of Lieutenant Tolbert, who was standing near. In another moement he seemed to be enveloped in a blaze of light from head to foot, and then one foot was suddenly lifted from the floor, several feet into the air, and his body was sent forward with a headlong plunge. Lieutenant Tolbert expected to find his clothing entirely consumed, but curious to say, neither his person or apparel suffered in the slightest degree from this unwelcome pyrotechnic display.

AFTER A POCKET-BOOK.—John Turner, while endeavoring to get possession of a wallet to which he could present no legitimate claim, was nabbed by a policeman at the corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets. He was taken before Alderman Dougherty, who sent him to jail, inasmuch as he had not sufficient credit in the community to secure $600 bail.

THE HEAT.—The rain storm of Saturday afternoon has left us sweltering, as before it came. At 3 P. M. on Saturday the mercury stood at 98 degrees, but at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 83 degrees. Yesterday was almost equal to the day before, the mercury at 3 P. M. standing at 95 degrees. This morning at 9 o'clock it was at 94 degrees, and at noon it had reached the high figure of 98 degrees.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm on Saturday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, the lightning struck a tree near Sykesville, Burlington county, N. J., under which five valuable horses, the property of Mr William Dempsey, were standing, killing four of them instantly.

GETTING UP A RIOT.—On Saturday, George Reynolds endeavored to get up a riot on a small scale, in the neighborhood of Guilford and Shippen streets. Being in a sober condition, he ought to have known better than this, and so Alderman Pottinger committed him to answer.

PICKPOCKET.—George Flemming was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, charged on the oath of Mr. Lewis, with the larceny of his pocketbook. George was held in $500 bail by Alderman Hutchinson, to answer said charge.

SNEAK THIEF.—Hannah O'Conner was arrested at Ninth and Buttonwood, for the larceny of $40 worth of wearing apparel. She was committed by Alderman Massey in default of $1000, to answer.

CASES OF DROWNING.—The bodies of the three unfortunate boys who were drowned at Point Breeze Gas Works have been recovered.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE OLD FOGY.—

In *my* young days, sir, people always went on the good old safe, slow, and sure plan. I'm surprised that such terribly dangerous institutions as steamboats and railroad cars were ever tolerated in a civilized country! But it seems that we're to have nothing but innovations. In the good old times, when a young man wanted a coat, his mother or aunt went to work and wove some cloth—prime, stout, rough material, dyed with copperas or butternut—and cut it out by the pattern of his father's. *Then* there was no running off and getting fine new-fashioned suits, for every change in the year, at a moment's notice, from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. Edward Bush, of the firm of Bent & Bush, hatters, corner of Court and Washington streets, Boston, and who was drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat in Boston harbor on the 21st ult., was insured in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company in March last for $10,000, and the Company have already paid the claim. Mr. Bush could not have made a better investment of his money than by insuring in the Berkshire. The income of the Company in June, we learn, was nearly $30,000, and we expect soon to be able to report $50,000 per month. We would also add that J. E. P. Stevens, late of the Continental Hotel, was insured in this Company for $5000 at the time of his decease. W. H. Graves is general agent for Philadelphia. Office, No 210½ Walnut street.

All policies of the Berkshire are mutual and non-forfeitable.

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"

Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by

C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—SWEET OPOPONAX!—Although the President vetoed the Civil Rights bill, he will no doubt give his greatest support in spreading the fame of Sweet Opoponax.

E. T. SMITH & Co., New York,
Manufacturers of the Floral Perfumery.

WITH A FAMILY CASE IN YOUR HOUSE, you may prevent expense and loss of time, or the children having the measles, or scarlet fever, or whooping cough, or even fever, by using preventives in the case. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

NEW STYLE BATHING HAT.—Every lady, before leaving for the sea shore, should supply herself and children with one of our new style bathing hats at 75 cents each. Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles, the most pleasing, natural, and perfect specimens of art: none afford more general satisfaction than Reimer's styles, made at No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FOR the A, B, or C side, use the Linen Suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing House, under the Continental.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Senate.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service. It regulates the appointments by providing that they shall be made upon examination, and continue through good behavior. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Yokohamica, Japan, was passed.

An evening session for to-morrow was ordered to consider the bills from the Committee on Claims.

A bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a Surveying district was passed.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced:—

By Mr. Ferry, a bill amendatory of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

By Mr. Donnelly, Minn., a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a branch railroad from the waters of Lake Superior to the British possessions.

By Mr. Henderson, a bill ceding the public lands to the several States in which they are.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Raymond, April 2, and which went over under the rule, came up for consideration, and was read three times and passed:—

Resolved, etc. That a commission of five persons be appointed by the President of the United States to consider and report to Congress, at its next session, upon the necessity of some more speedy, cheap and reliable means of transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, and to submit some plan, whether by law or treaty, whereby the National Government can aid in providing for the said necessity or it shall be found to exist; *Provided* that the said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, and no payment of any kind except for such travelling expenses as they may actually incur in discharging the duties imposed upon them by this resolution.

The resolution offered by Mr. Price (Iowa) on last Monday, and which then went over under the rule, providing that the sessions of the House will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. came up, and was rejected.

Fire at Alexandria, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A telegram from Alexandria, Va., says Jenkins' brick planing mill was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to $12,000, on which there was an insurance of $6000.

Fire at Mechanicsville, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Gardner, Howland & Sons' paper mill, at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, was partially burned to-day. The loss is between $12,000 and $15,000, with no insurance.

Conflagration in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 16.—Lower Canning, N. S., was burned on Saturday night. Over fifty stores and dwellings were destroyed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton is buoyant at 38@38c. for middlings. Flour dull, and 10@30c. lower; sales of 4600 bbls. at $7 10@7 75 for State; $8 30@10 for Ohio; and $8@9 55 for Western. Southern lower; 450 bbls. sold at $9 75@16 25. Canadian Flour 10@25 cents lower; sales of 200 bbls. at $8 70@13 52. Wheat dull, and nominally lower. Corn dull, and declined 2@3c. Oats drooping. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $31 50@31 75 for mess. Lard heavy. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Illinois Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 100½; Reading, 111½; Hudson River, 114½; Canton Company, 53; Virginia 6s, 67; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 53½; United States Coupons, 1868, 124; do. 1881, 109½; do 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 105½; do 1865, 106½; five-twenty 7-30s, 104½@104½; Gold, 149½; Sterling Exchange 11 per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Flour is dull and unsettled. Red Wheat active at $3@3 10. Corn dull and drooping; white $1 15@1 17; yellow 97@98c. Oats quiet. Provisions steady. Oats quiet. Sugars inactive. Whisky nominal.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Full Proceedings of Both Republican Caucuses in Washington on Wednesday and Saturday Last—An Important Letter from Secretary Seward, Etc.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The following important letter has just been made public:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11.—SIR:—Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country as most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when the loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of eleven States no long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments, and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively. Congress, after a session of seven months, still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their several States, Districts, and Territories shall approve, sanction, and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act; but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if not opposition, to all reconstruction, reorganization, and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith, the one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hoping under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Committee, etc.

From the New York Times of to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held on Wednesday evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, General Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected Chairman, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, Secretary. The caucus, so far as the House was concerned, was quite full, but only eight Senators were present.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of him and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President.

A motion was put and carried that no member should speak more than five minutes, nor more than once.

A resolution of secresy was adopted on motion of Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, then offered a resolution, declaring that Congress would remain in session until December. He said that any party that would not stand by its friends ought to go down, and we must stand by the men now in office. He thought too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action before next session to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the Rebels to power. He believed the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the Rebels. What his schemes were he did not know, but he had been told on high authority that Mr. Seward had said that this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to (all) their rights of representation in Congress.

Mr. Hale, of New York, asked for his authority for this statement.

Mr Farnsworth replied that he had heard it from several parties. On being pressed for some authority, he said he should not give it, and several members around said, "Don't give it." Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, saying he had no doubt Mr. Seward had said it.

Mr. Hale said, in the absence of any authority, he did not believe Mr. Seward had ever said anything of the kind.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, concurred in the necessity of taking precautions, but he was not certain as to the best way of doing it. He offered a substitute for Mr. Farnsworth's resolution, appointing a committee of five (afterwards increased to nine, three of the Senate and six of the House), to report on the subject at a future caucus.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, indorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. But he thought it important that members should go home and fight out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things to save the country from the danger that threatened it. He believed it to be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was on foot to put the Government into the hands of Rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a resort to force, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and that nothing could save the country from destruction but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would be made to force the Rebels into Congress, and the Philadelphia Convention was part of the scheme. The battle, in effect, had already begun, and it resistance was not made, the President would take possession of the Capitol. Any such attempt must and would be resisted by force. (Mr. Boutwell's remarks were loudly applauded.)

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in league with Rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes. He said he had no personal interest or feeling in the matter. He had fought out his battle with the President, and had won it. But he would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as Andrew Johnson in possession of power.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell, and said that many as were the letters he received from his constituents on the tariff, they were few in number compared with those he received exhorting him to stand by Congress in its measures for the salvation of the country. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union party, and of putting Rebels and Copperheads into power. The Rebel newspapers North and South were in favor of it for that reason. The New York *News* and *World* advocated it as a means of destroying the Union party and restoring the Rebels to power, and the New York *Times*, although it had not yet gone quite so far as this, also upheld and favored the Convention. The President, as is well known, regards every bill passed by Congress, while eleven States are unrepresented, as null and void, so that nothing short of the admission of the Rebel members will satisfy him.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said Mr. Kelley had not the shadow of a right to attribute to the *Times* any such purpose or motive as breaking up the Union party. His insinuation to that effect was utterly untrue, and was the most unmanly way of making an injurious and unjust charge. He had his own views of the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, and he had not, thus far, concurred in the views expressed by those around him. He believed that, properly managed, the Convention would strengthen the Union party, instead of destroying it. So long as he had reason to think so he should continue to advocate it. Whenever he saw reason to believe that it was to be used to destroy the Union party, neither the *Times* nor its editor would support it. As to the gentleman's assertion that the President regards everything Congress has done in the absence of eleven States as null and void, I beg to ask him how he reconciles that statement with the fact that the President has signed nearly every bill Congress has passed?

Mr. Kelley—That is one of the President's many inconsistencies.

The resolution of Mr. Shellabarger was then adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union man to denounce the Philadelphia Convention, and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the friends and enemies of the Union cause, and wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship with the Union party. He did not agree with the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Harding) in his views, but did agree with his colleague (Mr. Ingersoll).

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, followed in favor of this resolution, denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill, and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his hands. Congress could sit all summer; we were paid by the year, and it made no odds to us.

Mr. Lane (Senator), of Indiana, followed in a very excited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that if a vicum was wanted, he was ready; and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the Capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union newspapers, and especially to the New York *Evening Post*, which favored the Convention. Mr Hale ridiculed Senator Lane's excited remarks, and thought they were not called for by the facts of the case.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, denounced the *Post*—said one of its proprietors only escaped the penitentiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a Rebel and traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing all who favored it in any way.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or favored either. They were traitors to the party and the country. He spoke at some length and with warmth.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said he presumed he was not guilty of any undue assumption in supposing that the resolution was aimed, in part at least, at him. He regarded it as a menace; and so far as it was a menace, and as such directed against him, he regarded it with no other feeling than one of utter contempt. He was not responsible, personally, professionally, or politically, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor to the delegation from Pennsylvania, nor to the Union members of Congress assembled in caucus or otherwise. He held position in the Union party by favor of his constituents and by appointment of the National Union Convention. When either of these authorities saw fit to expel him or to exclude him from the party, he would give heed to the exclusion, for he recognized their authority. But the action of that caucus in regard to his membership of the Union party was a matter of entire indifference to him. When the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and in placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power would pass from its hands to those of its opponents; and he had therefore looked with favor on the call for the Convention. Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect, he should act accordingly. If it should become apparent that it was intended to break up the Union party and throw the power of the South into the hands of "Rebels and Copperheads," neither the *Times* nor its editor would support it. But a newspaper is compelled to discuss all the phases of public affairs, as they arise, from day to day—without waiting for subsequent developments. He branded as utterly false and slanderous all intimations that his course was promoted by a desire for office—saying that he had never asked and would never accept any office at the hands of the Administration—and asserted his purpose to be governed, in his action upon each question as it might arise, by his own judgment of what was just and wise.

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Hale, of New York, alone voting *No*, and Mr. Raymond, understanding that the resolution was partially, at least, aimed at him, stating that he declined to vote at all.

General Banks then announced the appointment of the Committee of Nine—Senators Morrill, of Maine; Chandler, of Michigan; Nye, of Nevada; and Representatives Colfax, of Indiana; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hotchkiss, of New York; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Garfield, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, then addressed the meeting, by its invitation, on motion of Mr. Stevens, after which the caucus adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee.

The Second Caucus—Detail of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The caucus of the two Houses assembled as the call of the Committee.

Mr. Conkling of New York, called attention to the fact that in spite of the injunction of secresy, the proceedings of the last caucus had been published in some of the New York papers, but so inaccurately as to do gross injustice to individual members. He suggested either that the caucus shall be open, or that steps be taken to make the injunction of secresy effective.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that the manner in which the proceedings of the last caucus was betrayed was known, and he thought it would not occur again. A reporter had followed members and overheard their conversation in the cars. Several members said this was not the way in which the proceedings became public. A reporter had been concealed under the benches of the reporter's gallery during part of the evening, but was discovered and ejected about 10 o'clock.

Mr Raymond suggested that the subject be postponed for the present, and that the caucus proceed under the rules adopted at the former meeting.

Messrs. Stevens and Garfield concurred in this, and the Chairman called on the committee appointed on Wednesday for their report.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he did not see Senator Chandler, who was Chairman of the Committee, present. The Senator was in possession of the report of the Committee, but in his absence he would state its substance. The majority were in favor of continuing the session of Congress, or, if that could not be carried, of the Senate at least through the summer. They had decided, therefore, not to recommend any time for adjournment.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one. A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted distranchising the Rebel and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new government of the State might fail to get a foothold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for Louisiana without being submitted to the people of the State.

Mr Boutwell replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State.

Mr. Ashley said that to wait for the Convention to act and the people to vote would take us over to October at least.

Speaker Colfax said he would state the condition of the public business. We had still one of the appropriation bills to act upon. The Rousseau and Grinnell case of privilege was still undecided. The Soldiers' Bounty bill would come back to us from the Senate. A bill concerning the Judges of the Supreme Court was pending, and there were several other bills of a good deal of importance awaiting action.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he was perfectly willing to stay if there was any necessity for it, but it was clear that it was not required by the condition of the public business, as stated by the Speaker. He had known more bills than the Speaker had enumerated passed in a single night. As to the rather wild idea of sitting all summer to prevent the President from ruining the country, he hoped the caucus would not act upon any such motive. He should propose that the caucus declare itself ready to adjourn on the 23d.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that Congress meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, and that it is in favor of adjourning on the 23d.

Speaker Colfax said he had understood from very good authority that the President intended to veto the bill, providing that there should be no new appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court until the number should be less than seven. If he should do so, it would be desirable that Congress should wait ten days after the passage of the bill, so as to pass it over the veto.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was willing to remain in session if it would do any good, but he thought we could very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no Rebel Congress could be brought into power before next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that he was satisfied that the Rebels would be brought in by fair means or foul, but we can do nothing about this until the time comes. It was easy to see, moreover, that the Senate has no intention of prolonging its session. It is daily putting over business of importance to December.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, thought the question of admitting Tennessee should be disposed of in some way before we adjourned. He was as much opposed to a "ham" Congress as anybody, but we ought to dispose of important public business.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was satisfied that the Senate could finish its legitimate business in a week, and a majority of that body was clearly opposed to sitting through the summer for any political purpose. There were two bills of a political character pending. One to prevent removals from office by the President, and the other providing for the admission of Tennessee. For his own part, he would vote to admit the Tennessee members at once, with or without ratification of the Constitutional amendments. But others do not concur in this. Some insist that the State shall ratify these amendments, and some that they shall become part of the Constitution before the State shall be admitted. One thing, however, is certain, the President is no longer with the Union party. We must look this fact full in the face. Whatever he can do to destroy it he will do; but in spite of that the Union party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it was never more compact and united than it is to-day. He did not fear anything that the President can do against it; with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with him, the Union party can maintain its ascendancy. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming elections.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he could not agree with the remarks made by many gentlemen, nor could he concur in their views. Whence comes, he asked, this extreme anxiety, this unseemly haste to desert our post and abandon our friends to the tender mercies of the enemy? He was grieved to hear that the Senate, which ought to protect the people against the machinations of the White House, was ready to adjourn. He had hoped that the people would be justified in looking to us as their guardians against the Executive. How far our desertion of our posts would go towards breaking down the Union party he did not know, but one thing he did know, it would go very far to destroy the confidence of the people in Congress. He thought if we could not make up our minds to stand to our posts we need not be in haste at any rate to adopt a resolution to adjourn. The people of Pennsylvania think we ought to be slow to adjourn; that we should remain in session as long as there is anything to do, and the longer the better. He did not believe we could do the business before us properly and deliberately in three years. He thought we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize the Rebel States to form Constitutions on the principles of universal suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to organize state Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater importance than all the others that had been mentioned. He hoped gentlemen would not act hastily on the subject of adjournment.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, thought it important that members should be at home attending to matters there. Congress can do little, and the President can do nothing to injure the country until this Congress expires. We have no power over the thousands or small office-holders, who are really the working politicians. He believed the President to be the vilest man that ever sat in that place, and he would stay here and die, if necessary, to thwart his traitorous schemes; but he did not believe any good could be accomplished by staying.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, regretted the manifest inclination of members to go home speedily, not that he wished them to stay indefinitely, but he did think they should stay until their work was done and well done. He regretted that he saw no disposition to stay long enough to pass important bills, like the one to take away from the President the power of removal, and pass them over the veto if they should be vetoed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, thought that whatever Congress does in legislation should be done deliberately and with care; not under whip and spur, as had been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Washburne. This was the very worst manner of legislating. He concurred entirely with Mr Stevens in his view of the case. He hoped we should not meet at any other than the usual hour; that we shall long enough to do all our business properly, and then adjourn.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution that Congress would not adjourn until a law had been passed restraining the President's power of removal; but the previous question having been demanded by several members, Mr. Farnsworth's resolution was not received.

The demand for the previous question was sustained, and the provisions to meet at 11 o'clock was stricken out.

The resolution to adjourn on the 23d then coming up, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table. This was lost, and the resolution was then adopted—yeas 64, nays 40.

Mr. Raymond move that the injunction of secresy be removed from the proceedings of both caucuses.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he hoped it would be, that the people might see how indifferent Congress was to the public good.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—At the opening of the Court this morning the thermometer stood at 88 degrees, so the sitting promised fair to be most deliciously warm and cozy.

M. My

LITERARY NOTES.

A POLITICAL SCRAP.—In a work recently published by J. Madison Cutts, purporting to be a record of numerous conversations with the late Senator S. A. Douglas, we find the following spicy contribution to our political history in regard to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill:—

"When the bill passed, the Freesoil members of the two Houses immediately organized themselves into an Emigrant Aid Association at the city of Washington, and urged the formation of other associations in each of the free States for the purpose of sending emigrants to Kansas. The Massachusetts Legislature incorporated an Emigrant Aid Society, with a capital of $5,000,000, and immediately proceeded to ship emigrants to Kansas, armed with Colt's pistols, a bowie-knife, and a Bible. All the troubles of the Territory grew out of this armed and forced emigration. There would have been no trouble if emigration had been left to its natural causes and course. What I say about armed emigrants is all true. I have seen five hundred of them, armed, come off the ships at Chicago, and howl and groan before my own door, with bands around their hats inscribed 'Freedom to Kansas; down with the traitors!' When I returned to Chicago I was met at Buffalo by a friend, who brought letters from other friends at Chicago, protesting against my return, and warning me that I would be inevitably killed if I did. I insisted upon going, and did so. I arrived there in the morning, went to my hotel, and after a few days, three or four, issued a notice of a speech to be made by me in front of North Market Hall. All the newspapers in the city denounced me, and published daily articles encouraging personal violence, reminding the people that in 1850, on the passage of the compromise measures, I had returned and succeeded in quelling an outbreak against those measures, and that this thing could not be done a second time. Know-Nothingism had, pending the Nebraska bill, been organized in the United States for the first time, and in Chicago the Anti-Nebraska men had organized into Know-Nothing Lodges, and probably included within these lodges nine tenths of all the men in the city. It was ascertained that they secretly determined and bound themselves by their oaths not to allow me to speak; and it is known that one of these thirty or forty lodges ordered by telegraph, and received by express from New York, the night before I was to speak, two hundred and fifty of Colt's revolvers. When the day arrived the flags were hung at half-mast on the shipping in the harbor, and for several hours before the time appointed, all the church bells in the city were tolled, at which signal the mob assembled in a force of about ten thousand. I had forty or fifty men who pretended to be with me *privately*, but not half-a-dozen were so openly; they were all afraid. At the appointed hour I repaired to the meeting and went upon the stand, and was greeted by that unearthly yell taught and practised in the Know-Nothing Lodges, a howl no man can imitate. I stood and looked at the mob until the howling ceased. When they ceased I commenced by saying, that 'I appear before you to night for the purpose of vindicating the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act.' Before the sentence was ended the howl began again. When it ceased I would begin, and as soon as I commenced it was renewed, at times I appealed to their pride, as the champions of free speech, for a hearing; the howling was renewed; at other times I would denounce them as a set of cowards who came armed with bowie-knives and pistols to put down one man, unarmed—afraid to hear the truth spoken, lest there might be some honest men among them who would be convinced. At one time I got a hearing for ten or fifteen minutes, and was evidently making an impression upon the crowd, when there marched in from the outside a body of three or four hundred men with red shirts, dressed as sailors, and thoroughly armed, who moved through the crowd immediately in front of the stand, and then peremptorily ordered me to leave it. I stood and looked at them until they ceased yelling, and then denounced them and put them at defiance, and dared them to shoot at an unarmed man. The pistols began to fire all around the outside of the crowd, evidently into the air. Eggs and stones were thrown at the stand, several of them hitting men who were near me, and for several hours this wild confusion and fury continued. The wonder is that amid that vast excited crowd no one was so far excited or maddened as to fire a ball at me. The stand was crowded with my enemies, reporters and newspaper men, and this was undoubtedly my best protection. I stood upon the front of the stand, in the midst of that confusion, from 8 o'clock in the evening until 12 15 at night, when I suddenly drew my watch from my pocket and looked at it, in front of the crowd, and in a distinct tone of voice said, at an interval of silence, 'It is now Sunday morning—I'll go to church and you may go to hell!' and I retired amidst the uproar, got into my carriage, and rode to my hotel. The crowd followed the carriage and came near throwing it off the bridge into the river as we crossed; they had seized it for that purpose, and often it, but the driver whipped his horses violently, and dashed through and over them and went to the Tremont House, where I retired to my room. The mob, at least five thousand, followed, and commenced their howls in Lake street, fronting my room. The landlord begged me to leave the house, fearing they would burn it up, whereupon I raised my window, walked out on the balcony, took a good look at them, and told them that the day would come when they would hear me, and then bade them good-night."

—The *Nation* says:—It appears that the ingenious *gourmet* to whom the M. de Girardin newspaper, *La Liberte*, is indebted for the sketch of a dinner published every day in that paper, is the Baron de Brisse, well known here as "a fork valiant" of the most artistic and erudite type. His skeleton dinners are devoured by all Paris; literally, by those who can afford to have them executed by their cooks; in imagination, by those who are restricted to a more moderate rate of prandial outlay. The *Liberte*, which began its career a few weeks since with 250 subscribers, owes a goodly proportion of the 25,000 now upon its list to the success of its "daily dinners." The idea, however, is not due solely to the fertile brain of M. Emile de Girardin, the *Grand Journal* having formerly inaugurated its entrance into the world of publicity by publishing a series of "culinary conferences" by that most accomplished of cooks, the elder Dumas. The popular author had promised, after the immense success of his receipts for the production of his famous salad and "cabbage soup," to impart to the listening universe the secret of another of his most renowned dishes, viz., "*rabbit a la musketeer.*"

—Since the days of Hebel a taste for what may be called dialect-poetry has been growing in Germany, which can boast of several poets who are to the Fatherland what Burns was to Scotland. The best of these, and the latest, is Fritz Reuter, who writes in the vernacular Platt-deutsche of his native province of Mecklenburg, and excellently too, we are told—at any rate voluminously, his works, which consist of lyrics, idyls, tales, novels, etc., filling about a dozen volumes. They are to be found on every table in Germany, and, what is more, there has lately sprung up a class of lecturers or traveling readers, whose business it is to read Reuter's productions to large audiences. One of these peripatetic lecturers, Herr Boie, of Hamburg, lately gave a series of readings in England, or "Reuter Entertainments," with great success, his audiences testifying their hearty appreciation of the homely pathos and the broad humor of the Plattdeutsche singer.

—Mr. Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" has been dramatized by a Mr. Henry Farnie, and is being performed at the Sadler's Wells Theatre as *The Golden Dustman*. It enjoyed the honor here, if it be one, some two or three months since. Not to fall into the hands of a mere playwright, Mr. Wilkie Collins is dramatizing his "Armadale," which, we believe, is the first time that he has ever turned his stories into plays. In the meantime, Mrs. Henry Wood, whose "East Lynne" has been brought out at one of the minor London Theatres, has been trying to right herself in the matter through the friendly offices of Lord Lyttleton, in Parliament, but without affect. As the English law of copyright now stands, there is no remedy for an author whose works are brought upon the stage against his or her will.

ADVICE TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.—The late Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote in 1853 to a friend who desired an office under Government:—

"When applying for office, if you are conscious of any deficiencies (moral, intellectual, or educational, or whatever else), keep them to yourself, and let those find them out whose business it may be. For example, supposing the office of translator to the State Department were to be tendered you; accept it boldly, without hinting that your acquaintance with foreign languages may not be the most familiar. If the unimportant fact be discovered afterwards, you can be transferred to some more suitable post. The business is to establish yourself somehow and anyhow. I have had as many office-seekers knocking at my door for three months past as if I were a prime minister, so that I have made a good many scientific observations in respect to them. The words that Brudamante (I think it was) read in the enchanted hall are, and ought to be, their motto:—'Be bold, be bold, and everywhere be bold.' But over one door she read, 'Be not too bold.' A subtle boldness, with a veil of modesty over it, is what is needed."

—The question of the rights of authors is one of considerable difficulty. Should a song be allowed a copyright, like a dramatic piece, so that it could not be sung without benefit to the author? At present, both in England and the United States, a popular song is sung at all the concerts, and brings in much to the manager and nothing to the author except its consequent sale. The rights of dramatic authors are sufficiently protected, but there is as yet in England no protection to the authors of books against dramatists who take their plots and even their language and use them on the stage. A bill which was lately introduced into Parliament on this subject by Lord Lyttleton has failed. The bill in question was introduced at the request of Mrs. Henry Wood, who had suffered from the production on the stage of *East Lynne* in an offensively vulgar manner, the lessee of the theatre where it was brought out the same time refusing her any share in its profits.

—The dramatic authors of Paris have lately founded a publishing agency of their own. No class of literature brings such great profits for so small an outlay, and no authors are treated worse by their publishers than dramatic authors. It is only when the dramatist's reputation is a fortune in itself that the publishers are willing to pay a reasonable price to the author for his work. Messrs. Levy Freres are especially noted for their sharp bargains with dramatic authors. They gave to M. Bouchardy, for instance, one hundred dollars for the copyright of *Lazare le Patre*, and the sale ran up to 120,000 copies. M. Louis Lacour is the general agent of the concern, and an office has been opened on the Boulevard.

—An interesting and valuable collection of autographs was lately sold in London, embracing the famous collection of Sir John Fenn, the editor of "The Paston Letters," and portions of the collections of Peter Le Neve, S. Ives, T. Martin, of Palgrave, and the antiquary Bloomfield. It comprised deeds and charters, royal, noble, and conventual, from the fifteenth century, or thereabouts, with autograph letters and important documents from the time of Henry VIII to the last century. Altogether it appears to have been an important sale, though the prices realized therein are not mentioned.

—The author of "Monte Cristo" having gone to Italy to act as secretary to Garibaldi, and to pick up materials for a fresh batch of novels, Paris ran the risk of remaining ignorant of this important secret. Happily for the lovers of rabbit and of Dumas, the receipt in question had been written down by one of their number, who, since the sudden departure of "the great Alexander" for the scene of war, has generously given it to the public. The receipt is too complex for publication.

—The *Round Table* begins a review of Miss Braddon's last novel, "What is the Mystery?" in the following rather uncomplimentary strain:—

"The mystery, as we decipher it, is, first, that any one could write so supremely silly a book; second, that, being written, it can find readers. Beyond these we can discern no mystery of sufficient importance to justify the use of 160 pages for its solution. The contrivance of the plot ought not to have occupied more than ten minutes; and, as to the subsequent progress of the work, its internal evidence goes to prove that it was written as rapidly as pen could move over paper, sent to the printer unrevised, and thence to the press without the mediation of a proof-reader."

—Mr. Thayer, our consul at Trieste, pronounces the collection of Beethoven's letters by Dr. Ludwig Nohl, lately translated by Lady Wallace, a very imperfect one:—

"My own collection," he says, "contains over three hundred letter not in this book, while his, amounting, with those in the appendix, to only four hundred and eleven, has about seventy not in mine. And of those seventy most of them are unimportant notes, often of but three or four lines, from the papers of the lately deceased Anton Schindler. Many of his numbers are but short extracts from letters of which my copies are complete; and by far the greater part have been collected from printed books and periodicals. Moreover, Professor Jahn, of Bohn, has still many known neither to Nohl nor myself."

Miss Harriet Parr has lately published the "Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, called 'The Maid,'" which shows that the heroine was not so much a warrior as a tender-hearted woman:—

"Jeanne was asked which she liked best to carry—her standard or her sword. 'I like to carry my standard forty times better than my sword. And I always carried my standard myself when I attacked the enemy, to avoid killing any one; and, indeed, I never did kill any one.'"

—A very useful guide to the study of the causes of the German war, and of the relative political situations and exigencies of the great powers of Europe, is a collection of essays just published by Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, M. P., entitled "Studies in European Politics." The essays, seven in number, are all very carefully written, and have appeared before in various reviews. The subjects treated of are Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and that almost incomprehensible body, the Germanic Diet.

—Merv, the prolific French novelist, who was able to write on every subject, and equally at home in all, is dead. A graceful and *spirituel* writer, his books are too often illustrated subjects which would be unendurable in English. His death makes a void in contemporary French literature, though he really belonged to the epoch of Louis Philippe, which he had outlived.

—The subscription list to the Keble memorial, the object of which is to found a college which shall bear the poet's name, has already reached the sum of twenty thousand pounds. The Earl of Beaufort subscribed one-quarter of this amount, and an anonymous friend of Dr. Pusey as much more.

—The Chevalier de Chatelain is about to publish "Jules Cesar, Tragedie Shakespeare, traduit en Vers Francais, en collaboration avec M. Armnet de Voltaire, Ex-Chambellain de S. M. le Roi de Prusse."

—Mr. John Ruskin has been invited to stand for the chair of poetry at Oxford, which is soon to be vacant by the expiration of Mr. Matthew Arnold's term of office.

—Mr. Froude, the historian, is spoken of in connection with the chair of modern history at Oxford which Mr. Goldwin Smith has resigned.

—Mr. F. T. Palgrave is writing a new "Life of Sir Walter Scott," which is soon to appear.

—Mr. B. W. Procter's "Memoir of Charles Lamb" is nearly ready to be published.

European War Gossip.

A squadron of mounted guides has been formed in the Italian army. The corps is very select, consisting chiefly of young men of property, each of whom provides his own horse. One has also a dog which has been trained to military service, and flies at the throat of any one whom his master attacks.

Among the "Garibaldini" there are four or five *vivandieres*, of whom a correspondent writes:—"Their dress is very pretty; it consists of a pair of baggy trousers, a short green skirt, and one of the red *camicie* fastened round the middle with a belt; also, a jaunty little red cap with a long tassel, the hair being knitted up quite short. A very pretty girl one was; but I should not advise either volunteer or Tyrolese to take liberties with her, at all events as long as she carries that sharp, bright stiletto in her girdle."

In the Prussian army all the young men in the army try to cut their hair so as to imitate the Crown Prince. A correspondent says that inasmuch as the Prince has a sort of average Prussian face—what may be called a representative face—the vast number of lads and men one meets with features, complexion, moustache, and whiskers like his is somewhat singular. It is also the fashion for the boys of the army to assume a fine military scowl, as if they were very anxious that some one should "tread on their coat."

The following incident is told by a correspondent in Prussia:—"Did a man ever go into battle with the conviction that he should be shot? I believe not. I believe if a man were to ascertain for a certainty that in the next encounter eighty out of one hundred men would be slain, he would infallibly chalk himself down as one of the lucky twenty. During last night I travelled a number of miles with an officer 'going to the war,' and he was as unconcerned and as particular about the minutest trifles pertaining to his comfort as if he had been a young lady going from London to Brighton. He had brought with him a prettily embroidered pair of slippers, which he carefully took from his bag when the train started; and then opening a bottle of eau de Cologne—eau de Cologne for a man going to some Borodino or Austerlitz!—he gently sprinkled it over his hands, and then proceeded to wash his face in a similar manner—that is, in the manner of a cat. And he was no effeminate, lackadaisical carpet-warrior with a white moustache and a lisp, but a big, jolly, burly fellow, who seemed immensely proud of his gold hilted sword."

A Jew merchant in Breslau has offered a reward of fifty Friedrichs d'or to the first Prussian soldier who captures an enemy's flag, and another of the same amount to the first Jewish soldier who gets promotion to the rank of officer for his courage.

The *Owl* prints the following advertisement, for the benefit of whom it may concern:—

"SHOOTING TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—In consequence of the retirement of their Majesties the Kings of Saxony and Hanover from their country seats, Messrs. Bernstorff & Co. are instructed by M. Bismark, the local agent, to offer to public competition the sole right of shooting over their preserves. These abound with the usual game, consisting of ahlans, jagers, landwehrs, Croats, and smaller game, such as Mr. Carlyle has described as 'wild Pandour doggery.' In addition it may be mentioned that abundant opportunities will be found for bringing down the well-known double-headed eagle. At the first-named shooting a commodious lodge exists supplied with every luxury, and magnificently furnished, with splendid pictures by the old masters, while there will be found an ample supply of the most useful crockery. To those in search of retirement and perfect quiet the Hanoverian shooting quarters can be confidently recommended. M. Bismarck will take care that adequate supplies are provided for the tenant, and will find all the necessary ammunition gratis. Rent not so much an object as a tenant who will preserve the property.

"Application to be made to Messrs. Bernstorff & Co., Carlton House terrace, London."

The ladies of Paris have begun to hold fashionable assemblies for the purpose of preparing lint to be sent to the theatre of war.

The University of Prague has been closed on account of the outbreak of war.

Postal communication in Germany has become so deranged that letters from Frankfort and other towns addressed to Hamburg are now sent to London for conveyance by steamer to that city through the English Post Office.

Placards are posted up in all the streets of Hamburg, announcing that the King of Prussia has assumed the title of Protector of Germany.

The King of Italy has taken with him to the camp M. Carlo Ademono, a painter of battle pieces, who has been authorized to wear the uniform of the staff of the National Guard.

Giuseppe Basini, a baker of Forli, has nine sons serving in the Italian army.

The Italian Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition has quitted his post to join Garibaldi.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

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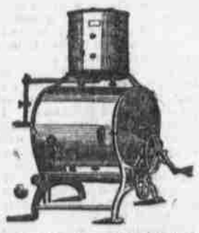

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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

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A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

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DAVIES BROTHERS,

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BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 5 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 5

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NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

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PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM T. CALEB,

6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.

N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,

(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M FILON,

7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa. WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Catlett, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

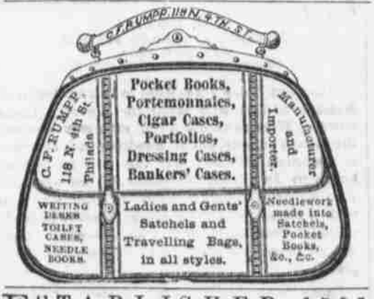
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,

6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mwf2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.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WRITING DESKS TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

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FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

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ON LINE OF

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MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

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APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

6 13wmfm Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leaves Haddonfield 7 00 A. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 20 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 330 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN C. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT

FOR

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

TO

NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25

2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.

4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7 05

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10 07.

9 40 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.

5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 32.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

5 8 2m J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

His Reply to the Doolittle-Randall Circular, Asking Him to Participate in the August Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1866.—To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, etc.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request, in case the call and the principles enunciated in it meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; in other words, that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call, but of each and all of the principles announced in it.

This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed, when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call, and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons, first premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle from which the country has now emerged, we have had a National Union Party that has exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being, with its organization intact and its organs known; and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines, and its exertions, has, in the face of the prophecies of half the New and all the Old World, saved the Government and the republican institutions of our common country from demoralization, and deed from utter ruin, by vindicating at all hazards the primordial theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States, through which only can a particle of theory of State rights ever be maintained and carried out, it would appear to me to be still the only, or at any rate, the most effectual means, as far as party can do it, of finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the requirements of the theory mentioned.

This party is the same to-day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when, but a few short months ago, it elected Lincoln and Johnson and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons, my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say, tends towards a convention to form a party for sustaining, not the Government in its entirety (as has been the mission of the Union party), but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of adding, that I can hardly conceive of any sadder spectacle, under the crisis of present circumstances, than that of the tried Union party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions, or that of one branch of the Government of the country taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest, and placing itself in hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, I cannot join in the call for the convention in Philadelphia.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are, in my view, unobjectionable. I will not stop to criticize those which are objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the great issues now before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is a grave and all-important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take ground upon so important and all-absorbing a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue, or as a declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

I must also add, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to flow from such a Union are countless and inestimable. But such a Union, consistent within itself, maintained by the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both the assaults of foes internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by sternly resisting every departure from, or compromise with, the supreme and general idea of the American fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such, and such only, can be the Union, the nationality that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental mind, and fulfil in the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is not the vague delusion that the rights of the States need doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of individuals—of each single individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson, filtering it through his subtle and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is well known that in the political and legal history of the United States, the only departures or compromises of the kind alluded to have been those in the interests of slavery, and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand-times-told tale of the past sixty years. To-day, slavery, as a confessed legality, is, as we all know, no more. But some of the most important of its incidents or compromises still remain—blots and incongruities upon the law. What equitable reason can be given why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the brains were out the man would die; but now we see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the nervous centre still existed.

The persistent attempt to keep in the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate slavery," includes the removal of all the hateful and anti-popular excrescences engrafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national laws and polity. That high mission and obligation cannot be accomplished until all which slavery has so engrafted is cut out; for until then slavery is not "extirpated."

Earnestly sympathizing with the men who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee both for popular rights and popular acquiescence, I would feel myself out of place in a party that favors a basis of representation giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole.

Uniting with you and all good men in the soul-felt desire that peace, prosperity, and that amicable brotherhood which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail, and continue unbroken through our beloved common country, that former enmities shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over the broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind,

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant, JAMES SPEED.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such eclat or indorsed from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 5

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

SOLE AGENT,

[6 14 thsm22

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M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

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BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

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MOSES NATHANS,
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MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

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Sole Agents for N. Bileux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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OFFICE,

No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

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No. 232 CARTER Street

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

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Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 1y

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street,

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 § No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, PHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Washington, Second and Quarry streets
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,

And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,

No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with Great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and, to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. His diploma can be seen at his office. Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS"

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 3 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 417 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to be issued to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1866, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point or connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

TERMS OF SALE.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs spikes iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅝ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers. In pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-quarter degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 1t§t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

12 4 wms No. 719 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 17, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS!

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds.

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,

6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (incomplete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Pareads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19 nuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866 at 11 o'clock

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 5 thstu6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Present Aspects of the War—The Battle of Custozza—The German Campaign—The Parliamentary Combinations in England—Amusements in Paris, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, June 29, 1866.

Europe is now in flames—fighting on several points has already begun in the north, in the south, in the east, in the west. The great slaughter, however, began on the 24th. More than 60,000 men were sent to their last home.

My task as correspondent is now very much simplified, as I have now but to write you what is told me from Germany and Italy.

The Italian forces, the first who smelt gunpowder, are divided in four parts—100,000 men, commanded by Victor Emanuel, form the army of the Mincio. Cialdini, at the head of 98,000, is on the banks of the Po. Garibaldi, with 30,000 volunteers, is marching towards the Tyrol. At the same time the Italian fleet, which is very powerful (under the command of Admiral Persano), is cruising in the Adriatic, and will commence operations against Venice. It is the army of the Mincio which has been the first to pay its debt to the country.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

Victor Emanuel, who had crossed the Mincio on the 23d inst., was beaten by the Austrians on the 24th, the anniversary of the battle of Solferino. The battle of Custozza proves that Victor Emanuel is a poor general, and that the Italians are not, as it was thought, only good to make tenor singers and maccaroni eaters.

I have already said the army of the Mincio was divided into three corps. The 1st Corps, commanded by General Durando, marched towards Peschiera; whilst the 2d and 3d, under the command of Victor Emanuel, advanced, the 2d in the direction of Goito, the 3d in that of Mantua. The Austrians, under the command of the Archduke Albrecht, issued out of Verona to the number of 80,000, and 20,000 attacked the 2d and 3d Corps of the Italian army, Victor Emanuel thinking he had the whole Austrian army before him. 60,000 Austrians fell upon the corps commanded by Durando, who for more than twelve hours had to contend with the enemy. Durando and three of his generals were wounded, as well as Prince Amadeus, Duca d'Aosta, son of the King.

20,000 Italians *hors de combat*, 12,000 Austrians ditto—this is the result of the battle of Custozza. This spot is fatal to the House of Savoy, for it was in this place that Victor Emanuel's father, Charles Albert, was defeated by Radetsky a few days before the battle of Novara.

However, the consequences of the battle of Custozza have not been so bad for the army of Victor Emanuel. He was, it is true, obliged to cross the Mincio, but the Italians have shown the world that they are good soldiers.

The effect produced by the battle of Custozza is more or less singular. In Paris funds went up, more especially the Italian, which had not been so high for a very long time. Our financial men are Austrian inclined. On the arrival of the news of the defeat of the Italians, several of them demanded permission to illuminate to celebrate the event. Monsieur Pietre, however, declined. Do those gentlemen remember that the Italians are our allies, and that fifteen thousand sons of France sleep on the plains of Solferino?

THE CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY

has opened favorably for the arms of Austria. It is now pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia has been beaten by General Benedek at Nachod and Neustadt, in Bohemia, about half way between the Prussian town of Glatz and the Austrian fortress of Josephstadt. The battle is said to have lasted two days. Though we have as yet no particulars of the same, there appears to be no doubt but that the Prussians have asked for an armistice, which has been refused by the Austrian General. The tactics of Benedek seem to be to separate the Prussian armies of Silesia and Bohemia; that of the Prussians is evidently to attack Prague, but the Austrian general is doing all he can to prevent this, as the consequences might be dangerous for him. Thus the war has begun in earnest; who can tell when it will end? Will the Emperor be able to maintain an attentive neutrality? I doubt it.

Some fear a coalition against France will be the result of this, should Austria be triumphant. The hatred of France is so great in Germany at the present moment that all internal dissensions would cease were the Teutonic Governments to threaten the existence of France.

FALL OF THE RUSSELL-GLADSTONE CABINET.

Those Frenchmen who see further than their noses feel very anxious at the change of Ministry in England, for it is generally believed that they have no very great affection for the Sphynx of the Tuileries, and that their sympathies are with Hapsburg. This sufficiently explains the hesitation of the Emperor, who now is afraid of the ghost he has raised. No advantage can accrue to France from this war. The camp of Chalons is full of troops. The Lyons army is completed. Thirty-five thousand men are ready to leave Algeria. However, nothing is done, as the public opinion is against any war which might be the means of turning our allies into enemies.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is furious at seeing his father, as he says, left in the lurch, and has several times blamed his cousin to his face for not buckling to and flying to the rescue. Perhaps our Emperor will make up his mind as to what he will do when the members of the Corps Legislatif have closed their sittings. It has been reported in Paris that Napoleon III has informed the Austrian Ambassador that he could not consent to the Austrians re-entering Lombardy, which would be a violation of the treaty of Villafranca. We must, however, remark that it was not the Austrians who struck first. The Austrian bulletins are now more modest in their tone than they were in 1859. Half of Europe in flames, the fields in want of hands for the harvest and burned up, the cholera—this is the result of the policy of the sovereigns of the Continent.

In Italy, for instance, Victor Emanuel, who is, after all, but a courageous Zouave, but who is unfit to command an army, should he suffer another defeat, will have to abdicate. William of Prussia is no better. He has began a war contrary to the wishes of his people, and there is no seeing where it will end. A private letter from Elbefeld and Barmen (two great manufacturing towns in the Rhinish provinces) states that everything is at a stand-still. Hundreds have been called away to join the Landwehr, and those who remain at home are out of work.

Spain has again given us a *pronunciamento*. Two regiments of artillery of the barracks called St. Giles, broke out in open mutiny on the 22d inst. There was fighting in the streets of Madrid during the whole of the day. The end of this sad *emeute* was, that the Government had the best of it. Some hundreds have been sent to prison, and there await their trial.

Prim, who, on hearing of the insurrection, left Paris for Catalonia, has returned here. Should he fall into the hands of O'Donnell, he will have every chance of being shot.

O'Donnell is a brave man, but in no way tender hearted. I have another incident to note, and I shall then have done with the political part of my letter.

For the last week *Le Constitutionnel*, *La Patrie*, and *Le Pays*, three political papers, have been attacking the *Sancho* and the *Grelot*, two Belgian papers, which they say are the apologists of regicide. They complain that our neighbors are too tolerant, and that steps should be taken to prevent the institutions of the French empire from being insulted. Our official papers attach too much importance to what such papers as the *Sancho* and the *Grelot* say, for they are read but by very few persons of respectability in Belgium.

However, our neighbors who enjoy such freedom ought to be on the look-out not to offend, as a *casus belli* is soon trumped up when necessary. The Cabinet of Brussels has, we hear, taken the necessary measures to stop these papers.

Politics, and nothing but politics, so that Parisian life is now uninteresting and monotonous. The greatest pleasure of the day seems to be the perusal of the papers. The only novelty of the season is

THE ROMAN HOUSE

which was bought of Prince Napoleon, and is now opened to the public. We have now an opportunity of hearing what Oriental music is like, as a Turkish orchestra adds to the charm of the scene. The cost of admission is only one franc, and the Roman house affords a cool retreat during the present warm weather, the thermometer 84 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE DRAMAS OF THE ASSIZE COURTS.

As the majority of our sensational drama theatres are now closed, those who cannot live without "emotions" need only frequent our Assize Courts, where they will find ample means of satisfying these "cravings." The affair Philippe has attracted crowded houses of late. Philippe, the hideous "Quasimodo," whose mania it was to throttle poor unfortunate girls, has been condemned to death, and will be guillotined in a few days.

Brest, too, has also had its sensational trial. Eight ruffians who had mutinied on board the *Fœderis Arca*, and killed captain and mate, were a few days ago tried at the Maritime Tribunal of Brest. Four of them were sentenced to death. The French papers will give you the details of this trial *in extenso*. I will, therefore, no longer dwell on the matter.

NEW WORK BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

It is a long time since we have had anything from the pen of the son of the great Alexandre, the author of "Monte Christo." Young Dumas, the well-known author of "Le Demi Monde," has just published a new romance, entitled "L'Affaire Clemencaux," which will, I have no doubt, be as popular as his "Dame aux Camelias," etc.

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS IN MOURNING.

The Orleans family has just had to deplore the death of the young Duc de Guise, born at Twickenham in 1854. He was the second son of the Duc d'Aumale.

A HORRID CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Twenty-three Persons Murdered Seriatim.

From the London Globe.

On the 11th of January last a middle-aged widow lady in Paris, Madam Mady, by profession a painter, narrowly escaped being murdered. A man who had lately been in her house as a workman in the employment of a frame-maker whom she patronized, was the intended murderer, and he had doubtless been tempted to the deed in order to rob his victim of some small but valuable paintings which had been intrusted to her by a Polish prince. He called under pretense of looking for a tool which he had accidentally left behind. Not finding it, he drew from his pocket a bolster cover, asking the lady if it did not belong to her; and, as she turned away, annoyed by his questions, he took the opportunity to throw the cloth over her head so as to cover it, at the same time placing one hand on her neck and the other on her mouth, stuffing the linen down her throat so as to stifle her cries. She had been able to scream a little, however, and her screams, the noise of the scuffle, and the sound of her fall on the floor, brought a brother painter—the Sieur Vauchelet—who was in an adjoining apartment, to her assistance. The prisoner, thus interrupted, coolly walked away, merely saying that the lady was ill; but he was followed and arrested. The police soon identified him as the man who was "wanted" for a horrid murder committed a few days before, and a little more investigation proved their prisoner, Joseph Philippe by name, to be one of those great criminals of the Dumollard type, who commit murder by wholesale, partly from pure blood-thirstiness of nature, and partly for the plunder and outrage of their victims. His trial has just taken place under one of the most formidable *actes d'accusation* which the ingenuity of French lawyers has constructed. The prisoner's appearance and antecedent's quite correspond with the last epoch of his history. He is a short, thick-set man, with black hair, closely-cut beard and moustache, low forehead, deep-set eyes, thick lips, and generally a ferocious look, although dressed in the garb of a well-to-do workman. Born in 1831, so that he is thirty-five years of age, he was taken for the military service in 1852, condemned in 1856 to a year's imprisonment for misconduct, and enrolled soon after in one of those terrible battalions d'Afrique into which the scoundrels of the French army are orated. He returned to Paris in 1861, and has since been in numerous situations as groom, cook, general servant, and warehouse messenger, but staying long in none on account of his drunken habits. The idea of living by murder and robbery appears to have originated in the necessities of his poverty when out of employment; and his system is novel, as the first attempt to take advantage of a certain feature in our social life. The murderer, two years ago, at Florence, victimized lodging-house keepers, whom he found out as a *fainéant* lodger, and whom he was enabled to murder on account of their lonely position. Joseph Philippe selected for his operations the class of unfortunates whose degradation and isolation, and the peculiarities of their miserable trade, expose in a high degree to the danger of assassination. The Waterloo-road murder, and the more recent murder of Emma Jackson, exemplify among ourselves what these dangers amount to. But the prisoner is the first to have seen in the facts the chance of a living. From the evidence now obtained, it is certain that he did act on system. More than two years ago he revealed his secret to one of these females in the weakness of intoxication. "I love women well," he said, "and I do for them well. I stuff their mouths and cut their throats. Wait a bit, and you will hear me talked about." What passed for grim jest has become a too horrid reality. Several unfortunates had perished in Paris since 1861, strangled, or with throats cut, but it is only within the last two years that cases have been found in which there is proof against the prisoner. There are three distinct cases, one of them a double murder, in which the infant of one of his victims was also killed, and the circumstances are much alike in all. Three days before his apprehension he accosted, at 11 o'clock in the evening, in the Rue de Ville l'Eveque, a girl named Marie Victoire Bodeux; soon afterwards he was seen entering the building on that street in which were her apartments, and a quarter of an hour later he was observed to leave by an old man who lived in the house, and who wanted to see the girl. This man, entering her apartment, discovered her on the floor, with her throat frightfully gashed, and the marks of blood-stained fingers on the drawers, and their contents, which, as well as the mattress on the bed, had been rummaged for valuables. It was found that the murdered woman's purse, containing £3, and several articles of jewelry, had been stolen; and, luckily, there were found in the prisoner's possession sufficient articles to identify him. Before leaving he had had time to wash his hands in a basin which stood upon the dressing-table in the apartment. The two other murders with which he is connected were committed in the spring of 1864. One morning in April that year, an unfortunate, named Julie Roberts, not having appeared since the evening of the day before, was found in her apartment in the Rue St. Joseph with her throat cut in a similar fashion to that of the girl Bodeux—her pockets and the whole apartment bearing marks of hasty rifling, and a handbasin in like manner marked with blood stains. The prisoner is said to have taken with him a handkerchief which has been identified as the deceased's property, and he is proved to have been spending money freely at the time, although he had but newly entered on an employment after a term of idleness, and had yet received no wages. His strange demeanor and agitation at the time have also been remembered against him. The most horrible affair of all was the murder in November following, in the Rue St. Marguerite, of a woman named Mage and her two-years-old. On Sunday morning in that month workmen passing to their work observed for a moment a woman in her chemise at a window hoarsely crying out and gesticulating strangely; but, thinking she was drunk or mad, they passed on. She was neither drunk nor mad, but in the fatal grasp of a murderer. Nor did her cries bring the assistance of neighbors. Half an hour after a man resembling the prisoner was seen to descend from the house and depart, leaving the key of the apartment on the landing. There was some suspicion, and on an entrance being made, the two bodies were found horribly mutilated and bruised—the woman having plainly gone through a tremendous struggle before her antagonist succeeded. There were the same marks of rifling left as in the other cases, showing the same author. The prisoner was not only identified by those who saw him leaving, but another unfortunate whom he had addressed the same evening, had been so frightened at his looks that she would not take him home, and had seen him afterwards going home with the deceased. She was not the only woman of her class who testifies to having been saved from probable murder by a similar fear. The strangest fact of all remains, and that is the horror of the prisoner at his own crimes. His sleep was disturbed by frightful dreams. After the last mentioned murder those in the house where he lodged heard him raising frightful cries, as if some bloody apparition had appeared before him. He plunged into deeper debauches to drown the terrors of his conscience. One would almost have expected that so wholesale a criminal would have been more hardened. Such is one of the most frightful chapters of crime that have lately been recorded. The prisoner, we learn, is not to escape the last penalty of the law, although it is considered that the 1864 cases are not quite established against him. Even a French jury has found it impossible to give him the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

We must also remark that the affair is by no means creditable to the French police. There are said to have been twenty-three cases since 1861, but they all failed to find out the murderers, or rather murderer, since the records all showed a striking similarity of method.

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN WHEAT.—Within the past twenty-four hours the wheat market in this city has experienced a most extraordinary decline of twenty-two cents to twenty-seven cents per bushel. On Tuesday, No. 1 regular spring wheat was sold at $1 88@$1 90, and yesterday it fell as low as $1 60—closing dull and nominal at $1 65. This decline in prices is the result wholly of excessive speculation. A prominent operator some time since purchased the entire stock of wheat, and two or three hundred thousand bushels beside for future delivery. In order completely to "corner" the sellers, he adopted the somewhat novel expedient of selling cargoes "free on board" to shippers at ten cents to thirteen cents below the market price, for lots in store. In this way the stock was reduced quite materially, and the sellers were forced to settle at the buyer's own price. This being accomplished, he threw the balance of his wheat upon the market, and broke it down. —*Chicago Tribune, Thursday.*

HORSE-FLESH IN PARIS.—The Prefect of Police in Paris has issued certain regulations under which the sale of horse-flesh is permitted in the city. The animals are to be killed in public slaughter houses, in the presence of competent government officials, after a previous examination; the meat is to be stamped before its removal, which is to be effected in close vehicles, and the shops which are allotted for its sale will be indicated by special signs. Any restaurant selling horse-flesh without clearly announcing the fact, or who shall fraudulently mix it with other meat, will be liable to punishment under the penal code.

CONVICT LIFE IN FRANCE.—A man has just left the hulks of Toulon after passing thirty-five years there. He was condemned for homicide to hard labor for life in March, 1831, by the Court of Assize of the Calvados, and entered the hulks the same month. Different commutations of punishment which he obtained have reduced his captivity to thirty-five years. He is the last convict there that was branded on the shoulder with the letters T. P. (*travaux publics*), as since the Revolution of July that portion of the punishment has been abolished.

"ANOTHER CURIOUS CAVE.—A singular cave in Bainbridge county, Georgia, is reported, with an orifice so small that no person can enter it. Through this orifice a strong current of air is alternately blown out and drawn in without any apparent cause, and regulated by no known law."

The above paragraph is travelling the rounds. Wonder if the orifice referred to is not the hole in the man's face.

A FAMILY REUNION.—A family celebration of great rarity has just been celebrated at Olmutz, Moravia, in honor of M. Wisgrill, a landed proprietor and his wife, whose united ages amounted to just two hundred years, the husband being one hundred and three and the wife ninety-seven. They were married on the 25th of May, 1791, and celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their union.

LADIES DECORATED.—The Countess de Pourtales has just received from the Dowager Queen of Bavaria the Cross of the Order of Theresa. This order was founded by the Dowager Queen herself in 1827, and the cross has already been conferred upon several French ladies of distinction, among others Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, wife of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PROPORTION OF GOOD PREACHERS.—Mr. Spurgeon, in a speech at the recent anniversary of the Baptist Union, London, made the rather astounding statement that "you could get about one good preacher out of every eight students, and that nothing could change the proportion." It is doubtful whether other professions secure a greater proportion of really "good" material.

PERILS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—Three photographers of Warsaw have been sentenced to a fine of one hundred roubles each for having produced portraits of Komissaroff, the peasant who saved the Emperor's life, the shadow of which depicted the head of an ass. M. Dargario, who sold the said photographs, has been likewise sentenced to a penalty of one hundred roubles.

ONE EFFECT OF A PANIC.—Five hundred bank clerks have been thrown out of employment by the recent bank stoppages in England.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

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LARGE AND DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, NOS 129, 131 and 133 South WATER Street, AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, July 18, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all that desirable and well built Warehouse, Nos. 129, 131, and 133 South Water street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, containing in front on Water street 75 feet, and in depth 86 feet, more or less, to an alley leading by two alleys on to Delaware avenue. The improvements, which have been recently made, are of the most substantial character, calculated for the heaviest storage, and in view of the prospective value of the property, arranged to make three valuable stores. The floors are well supported by iron pillars and girder; the cellar floors are bricked, and the foundations substantially relaid. There are two fails; and the present storage capacity is about 1800 hogsheads of sugar, which can be increased 600 hogsheads by an additional floor, for which there is ample room, the improvements having been made with that in view. The building insures first-class; and as a permanent investment is worthy the attention of capitalists. A mortgage of $12,000 may remain if desired. 7 14 3t

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SALE OF 499 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. ETC. By Catalogue.

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With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6600 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

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The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
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3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
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Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. F. H. BUILER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13s6 15

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Sun Hats, - - - 75 to $1·00
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Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
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DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,

CONQUERED AT LAST.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED

NOTHING RISKED BY TRYING IT.

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The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

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One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or case the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. In credible as this offer may seem, the proprietor know full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where DR. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

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COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

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At Wholesale Prices.

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These in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

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THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

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We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

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We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF

FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
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